FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONTADORA MEETING IN PANAMA

NOTIMEX Reports on Talks

FL290230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2120 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The Contadora Group and Central American deputy foreign ministers meeting ended today in Panama after four days of sessions. They were able to precisely identify the differences among them which were primarily in areas concerning policy and arms control.

Mexico's Foreign Secretariat has reported that the legal bases of any proposed agreement to be adopted by the region's nations, the systems of verification and compliance with these regulations, and defining steps toward implementing these systems were discussed at the meetings. The meeting's principal objective was to make known the Central American governments' opinions on a Contadora Group-prepared statement on peace and cooperation in the region. The Foreign Secretariat said that during the 4 days of meetings, the deputy foreign ministers made a detailed revision of the observations and suggestions put forth by Central American nations on the statement's text, which would be the instrument for promoting peace and cooperation in Central America.

The official document indicates that the suggestions and observations issuing from the meetings were significant for prefecting the process of diplomatic negotiation. The document also contributes toward achieving peace in Central America because it allows the Contadora Group foreign ministers to define the next stages in their efforts toward peace and cooperation in the region.

Tinoco: U.S. Main Obstacle

PA281812 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The policy of the Reagan administration continues to follow a line of war against the Sandinist people's revolution. This statement was made by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco in a telephone interview from Panama City.

[Begin recording] [Tinoco] The meeting of the Contadora Group's technical commission -- made up of nine deputy foreign ministers, five from Central America and four from the Contadora Group countries -- has ended. This meeting was basically aimed at making the various deputy foreign ministers thoroughly familiar with the stands of the other parties so that they can understand the differences in the various positior and try to find formulas for agreement among them. The commission fulfilled its duty because it allowed everyone to see the differences. A gradual process to find agreement must occur in order to find formulas to bring the sides closer and allow us to draft a specific document or agreement before taking one more step forward in the search for peace in the area.

[Unidentified reporter] What are the main obstacles to a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict?

[Tinoco] The chief obstacle is that the policies of the U.S. Government do not coincide with the efforts of the Contadora Group. While the Contadora Group is involved in efforts to find a solution and iron out differences among Central Americans, the U.S. Administration's policy continues along a line of aggression against Nicaragua [words indistinct] to create a circle of aggression against Nicaragua and a state of militarization in other countries.

To top it all, we could say, the Republican platform promises more war for Central America. This in no way contributes to the Contadora efforts and constitutes the main obstacle to an agreement, because tensions in Central America increase to the extent that the United States continues encouraging counterrevolutionary groups to defeat Nicaragua. To the extent that the United States continues to harass Nicaragua in various ways, it increases tension in Central America. Tensions also increase in Central America to the extent that the United States continues its policy of threats by using [words indistinct] which increases its presence in Central America. Thus this is the main obstacle. Despite the verbal support which the U.S. Administration gives to Contadora, in practice it is supporting the opposite of peace in the region; it is involved in preparations for war.

[Reporter] What is the status of Nicaraguan policy regarding maintaining a policy of peace and the principle of respect for sovereignty and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries?

[Tinoco] Within the Contadora framework we have made specific proposals to advance in those issues of the Central America crisis which are particularly hot or which are characterized by the fact that they create more tension among the Central American states. We've made specific proposals to answer the problem of foreign support for groups which are destabilizing governments. We have made specific proposals concerning prohibition of military and extraregional presence in Central America which, we believe, are the two main factors for increased tensions in the area.

[Reporter] Did Nicaragua propose the withdrawal of foreign troops and military advisers from Central America?

[Tinoco] We have proposed the withdrawal of all military and security advisers from Central America. This is part of our proposal. We are proposing the withdrawal of all foreign military presence from Central America. There are other aspects of this military presence such as troops, maneuvers, bases, [words indistinct]. [end recording]

ALFONSIN ADDRESSES INDUSTRIALISTS CONGRESS

PY291624 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin called yesterday for a monetary agreement to bypass payments in foreign exchange and a reduction of trade restrictions as a means of strengthening Latin American integration. Opening the 20th Congress of the Association of Latin American Industrialists, Alfonsin said one of the greatest contributions the congress could make would be "formulae to organize a system of payments not exclusively based on the use of exchange." The President reaffirmed his government's intention of furthering regional integration, "using all available mechanisms because the drama of our peoples does not give us respite in the process of economic development."

The opening session of the congress was held at the headquarters of the Argentine Industrial Union with representatives from 13 regional business chambers attending.

Alfonsin warned that Latin American agriculture could not continue competing in world markets "without gigantic steps in technological development supported by industries."

The President stressed the importance of industry, saying that to renounce them "would be to choose an unbalanced economy, condemning millions of people to unemployment and mediocrity and leaving science and culture in darkness."

The head of state said the efforts by governments in favour of integration would be sterile without the participation of all vital forces of society. He urged businessmen to take an active role in the integration process, saying "it is they who adequately combine production factors to meet the material needs of society." Alfonsin said his government considered it of prime importance that the administrative bodies of the Latin American integration system should be directly counselled by business organizations.

Speaking on reginal trade Alfonsin said it included only eight billion dollars worth of industrial products of a total of 50 billion dollars. He also noted Latin American enterprises had only a five-percent share in the huge public works carried out in the region.

"Only when such tendencies are reversed shall we really have put an end to external vulnerability in the region," he said. But for this "imaginative and bold formulae are required in the fields of transportation and communications, in the fields of trade and production, to facilitate the creation of bi-national enterprises and new payment mechanisms," Alfonsin added.

The President stressed the need to change current payment mechanisms "to find a solution to the lack of foreign exchange which undoubtedly will be one of the most serious bottle-necks in the coming years." He said in facing the challenge of integration "no national selfishness would be sufficient to justify a complacent attitude, because we leaders of today cannot think of solving the problems if we are unable to think of founding a future."

ARGENTINE-ANDEAN MEETING DISCUSSES INTEGRATION

PY300250 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (TELAM) -- The third meeting of the Argentine-Andean mixed commission, which is to analyze the possible implementation of agreements designed to vitalize regional trade, opened today in Buenos Aires.

Secretary of Commerce Ricardo Campero, who stressed the relevance and importance of the meeting within the framework of the Latin American integration process, spoke during the opening ceremony which was held at the Bosh Hall in the Central Bank building. Campero recalled the meetings that were held prior to this one in Buenos Aires. He agreed with the statements made by Pedro Carmona, the coordinator of the board of the Cartagena Consensus, in the sense that this meeting and the business meeting that started 27 August truly represent a real Argentine-Andean week.

Before representatives from Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Venezuela, Campero stressed the need to adapt and increase the norms of regional exchange at a time when Latin American economies, with their reduced availability of foreign currencies and their financial maladjustments, must face the foreign debt issue.

The third Argentine-Andean meeting will conclude on 31 August at 1800. Until then the Bolivian, Colombian, Ecuadoran, Chilean, and Venezuelan delegates will discuss with their Argentine counterparts the viability of certain agreements in the field of land and maritime transportation, which includes the connection of the Argentine road network with the Andean main road through Bolivia, and the improvement of the railroad network.

GROUP OF 77 TO MEET IN COLOMBIA 3-8 SEP

PA281955 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota -- The third meeting on cooperation among underdeveloped countries, to be opened by President Betancur next Monday in Cartagena, will be an effort to achieve effective utilization of the positions [word indistinct] toward practical measures, the Foreign Ministry reported today. This multinational meeting will study a group of specific projects and will go beyond merely stating problems of the constitution of mechanisms and solid institutions to ensure economic cooperation. It was reported today that the main topic will be the formation of the Banco del Sur, but also included on the agenda are the following projects: the consolidation of negotiations on the global system of trade preferences among underdeveloped countries, the multisectoral information network, and the action committee on fossil fuel. Finally, at this meeting of the Group of 77, the bases will be established for the consolidation of the global organization of this bloc of countries through the strengthening of (?regional) focal points and through the strengthening of the central coordination mechanism. The Cartagena meeting, which will take place between 3 and 8 September, is being held at a time when the participating countries are facing serious economic difficulties. The problems of indebtedness, inflation, decreased trade, lower export prices, paralysis of development processes, and drastic decreases in these countries' incomes [words indistinct] among the countries attending the meeting, the report from the Foreign Ministry stated. The report later stated that in response to this situation, as well as to the various projects discussed, there is growing worldwide expectation.

BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, URUGAY SEEK EXPORTERS CONSORTIUM

PY300105 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Esteio -- The bases for creating a consortium of meat exporters to the EEC, with the participation of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, were agreed upon today. Alfredo Rodriguez Sere, the president of the Uruguayan Rural Federation, expects that the agreements reached today will be ratified during the meeting to be held with Brazilian Agriculture Minister Nestor Jost tomorrow. Such agreements might lead to the creation of a coalition of Latin American cattle breeders. The objective of the consortium is to take a more aggressive approach in the international meat market.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY CAF -- The Andean Development Corporation, CAF, has signed a cooperation agreement with the Danish Industrialization Fund for Underdeveloped Countries [Fondo de Industrialisation para los Paises en Vias de Desarrollo de Dinamarca -- IFU] within the framework of the cooperation agreement between the EEC and the Andean Group. CAF Executive President Jose C. Cardenas and the IFU's Jens Rixen signed the agreement. The agreement establishes the general course of action to be carried out by the IFU and the CAF in order to promote investments and the transfer of technology from Denmark to the Andean Group. In France Cardenas signed an agreement with Credit Commercial de France for a line of credit of 50 million francs, which will be used to finance French exports to Andean countries. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Aug 84 pp 2, 8 PA]

ALFONSIN ENCOURAGES ANTI-INFLATION STRUGGLE

PY291922 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 84

[By Jorge Antonio Abassolo from Government House]

[Text] President Alfonsin last night told several members of his cabinet that the government must not allow the struggle against inflation to wane nor must it waste time in isolated issues at the expense of overall objectives. This information was not officially released but leaked by reliable government sources.

Alfonsin was speaking at an informal dinner at the Olivos residence, attended among others by Ministers Antonio Troccoli, Bernardo Grinspun, and Aldo Neri, Central Bank President Enrique Garcia Vazquez, and Planning Secretary Juan Sourrouille.

Alfonsin urged his ministers to change whatever needed changing to avoid losing the initiative in the struggle against inflation. According to the source, the president stressed that corrective measures should be addressed to all economic factors without wasting time on issues such as the argument regarding interest rates currently raging between Minister Bernardo Grinspun and the president of the Central Bank.

The source made it clear that no specific subject was discussed and that the salary issue was not brought up at all.

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND IFAD MEETING IN PARIS

PY291837 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] A reliable government source this morning confirmed that President Raul Alfonsin will travel to Paris, France, this October to attend the meeting of the International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD]. The source added that the Argentine chief executive will address the opening session slated for 23 October and chat the Argentine president's visit will not be official. Furthermore, the source revealed that a meeting between Alfonsin and his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand, is included in the agenda of this trip. Mitterrand is scheduled to officially open the IFAD talks. These talks will be attended by other chiefs of state.

COURT REJECTS INJUNCTION ON BEAGLE ISSUE

PY291433 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Argentine Supreme Court has turned down a plea for an injunction against the consultation on the Beagle issue. The Supreme Court thus upheld the ruling of the Fourth Federal Court of Appeals which had denied a private citizen [Anibal Roque Baeza] the right to sue and to file a plea for an injunction against the consultation convoked by the national executive branch to allow the citizenry to express their opinion on the broader treaty with Chile proposed by Pope John Paul II, mediator in the Beagle conflict.

DETAILS ON MILITARY CUTBACKS, REORGANIZATION

PY292340 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 27 Aug 84 pp 2, 3

[Excerpts] Reliable sources have revealed that the transfer of the powerful I Army Corps, considered strategically inadequate for an eventual conflict abroad, and the 50-percent reduction in the marine infantry, which would halt the induction of the last two groups of naval conscripts this year, are reportedly the two priority objectives of the Defense Ministry in its Armed Forces reorganization program.

Air Force reductions have already begun in the areas not specifically connected to air combat potential. Basically drastic reductions have been made in the services of the state airlines (LADE), in addition to strict budgetary limitations in other administrative areas.

The sources indicated that some aspects of the reorganization plan were personally designed by Defense Minister Raul Borras during the meetings he held with the High Command of the Navy and Army last Thursday and Friday. It is expected that the minister will soon meet with the Air Force Command although, as indicated, the budget reductions in this force do not affect the units of the nation's air power.

However, another concept now being pushed by the joint staff is one aimed at reducing support structures while seeking to maintain unchanged, as a compensation, the Army's operational capabilities. According to that project "none of the 12 Army brigades will be deactivated; they will be maintained, but with a reduced operational capability."

In this alternative, conscripts will be drafted, although not as many as this year, by all combat units of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, permitting the Army to maintain its combat potential and operational capability at current levels.

The reliable sources who provided this information predicted that according to this project, the support units would be eliminated. These support units would merge with other units. This would also be the case with the operational and logistic commands, "which have significantly increased the Army's bureaucratic structures."

It is here that it was ascertained that as far as the operational commands are concerned "a possibility of dissolving the I Army Corps, whose existence does not seem adequately justified in case of an eventual 'case of war,' for which the branch is preparing itself, is being reviewed." Although that type of decision "appears as the only possible way that the modernization and reorganization of the Armed Forces can take place in a rapid and effective manner," the sources did not hesitate to point out that these measures are eliciting "a logical resistance within various segments of the military structure, which view these measures as a threat."

In the case of the Navy, concrete measures seeking to reduce its structures are being reviewed. Therefore, sometime in 1985 the marines "would have a 50 percent reduction in troops, as compared to the number in 1984." It was stated that already in 1984 it has reportedly been decided not to draft the conscripts of the fourth and fifth "class," a hint of what will take place in 1985. Unlike the other branches, the Navy has a system of drafting conscripts every 2 months, something which makes it possible for its combat cadres to always have an optimum training level.

As far as the sea fleet is concerned, the sources felt that "minimum operational maneuvers are being planned with the sole purpose of maintaining the materials and the weaponry in good condition."

In turn, the Air Force budget cuts have begun in the areas that are under the Air Force's jurisdiction but are not directly tied to the Air Force's operational capability. In this regard, it has been advanced that "the state airline flights" have been reduced by 50 percent and that "it is planned to further reduce them by 25 percent in late 1984."

"In the case of the military schools, the provincial governors are the ones who have protested this measure," the sources commented.

At the same time it has been decided that all the investments and even the maintenance repairs that are carried out at the airports under the Air Region Command's jurisdiction be suspended.

Army Chief on Reorganization

PY300155 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1940 GMT 29 Aug 84

[By a special correspondent]

[Excerpts] San Miguel de Tucuman, 29 Aug (TELAM) -- The chief of the Army General Staff, General Ricardo Pianta, today stated here that there is complete cohesion within the Armed Forces and stressed that he continues to reaffirm this because this is the best thing he can do for the country.

Gen Pianta made statements to the press upon arriving at Benjamin Matienzo Airport in San Miguel, Tucuman Province, in compliance with an inspection visit to the 5th Infantry Brigade headquartered in San Miguel de Tucuman. Pianta said that the military institutions are tied to the government and stressed that the relationship is correct and that it is developing in a atmosphere of absolute tranquillity.

Pianta, who arrived along with Army Instruction Director General Mario Aguado Benitez and Chief of Operations General Federico Minicucci, was met by III Army Corps Commander General Hector Rios Erenu, 5th Infantry Brigade Chief of Staff Colonel Jorge Cortina Aravena, and other military leaders.

In his chat with the press, Pianta added that joint planning in the Armed Forces is making good progress and stated that they are working hard and consistently in the reorganization of the military institutions. He said that the preliminary projects have already been submitted to President Raul Alfonsin for the latter's review. Pianta also stated that the reorganization of the Armed Forces is consistent with the budget cutback and that the budget issue is something that affects all sectors of the country.

Asked whether the Army had any knowledge of a possible reappearance of subversion in the country, Pianta replied negatively and said: "If I knew, I would not tell you anyway."

Queried again on the reorganization that is taking place in the Armed Forces, Pianta made it clear that this issue has been reviewed since early 1984. The Armed Forces always had the intention to renew themselves, to reorganize themselves, to update themselves, something that is more current now in this era of a democratic government, Pianta said. Pianta stated that several projects are being studied. Although he thought that it would be risky to voice them here because they could be misinterpreted, Pianta stated that those projects, which are being studied at different levels and will be put into effect at different times, include matters such as the I Army Corps, the military schools, a reduction of personnel in the Army staff, and the dissolution of some subunits which have no bearing on the Army's operations capability.

Pianta then stated that by late 1984 some of the measures that are being reviewed in the Army will be put into effect, and that other projects will be effected during 1984, projects that will be disclosed in due time and which, since they cannot be in an extended period of reform, will be converted to their final form.

Asked about the [words indistinct] recent acts of violence in the country, Pianta stated that he could not say whether they were carried out by subversives or paramilitary groups. Pianta stated that those acts are being investigated and that thus far they fall within the police jurisdiction. Within the Army there is no policy on this nor have any decisions been made, Pianta said.

DEPUTY DISCOUNTS TROOP MOVEMENT ON BRAZIL BORDER

PY291838 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Deputy Balbino Zubiri, chairman of the Defense Committee on the Chamber of Deputies, speaking about the arrest of General Luciano Benjamin Menendez on the orders of the Armed Forces Supreme Council, has said that the time has come for Menendez to account for all that he has done in the past.

In response to a question about alleged troop movements along the border with Brazil, Zubiri said: I know nothing about that. He added that the Defense Committee is always discussing hypothetical conflicts over the Beagle or the Malvinas, but it is also true that there are similar problems with Brazil, although in this case it is not over a portion of territory but rather a race for development, stemming from an unfortunate long-term Argentine policy that has depopulated the borders. The Radical legislator pointed out that Argentina has barely 1,000,000 people in the area between Posadas and Iguazu who are not even living along the borders, while the Brazilians have carried out the live frontier policy, settling the borders with millions of people and providing them with such infrastructure as roads, communications, and transportation.

MENENDEZ TO BE UNDER 'STRICT PREVENTIVE ARREST'

PY300203 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2216 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (NA) -- The Armed Forces Supreme Council tonight decided to place General Luciano Benjamin Menendez, [retired], under "strict preventive arrest" due to his alleged responsibility in the violation of human rights during his command of the III Army Corps between 1976 and 1979, according to military sources. The Supreme Council placed Menendez under arrest yesterday and announced that it would decide on his situation today.

Lieutenant Colonel Edgardo Semberdiz, the secretary of the military court, reported that the council had come to a decision on Menendez' situation, but Menendez has to be the first to be informed of the decision. Menendez is lodged in the Campo de Mayo Garrison.

Moreover, military sources have reported that the council had decided that Menendez was to be placed under "preventive arrest."

TALKS FAIL, CGT CALLS NATIONWIDE STRIKE

PY292105 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Negotiations today failed and the General Confederation of Labor [CGT] this afternoon decided to call a 24-hour nationwide stoppage for 3 September in repudiation of the economic policy of the government. The CGT also decided not to attend the businessmen-government-labor meeting to be held with government representatives, a meeting scheduled for 30 August.

These decisions were reached during the plenary of CGT secretaries general from all the provinces held at the offices of the Textile Workers Association.

This morning the CGT leaders held a meeting with Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella in what was considered a last effort by the government to prevent a nationwide strike.

INTERIOR MINISTER RESIGNS OVER SENATE VOTE

PY301236 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Federico Alvarez Plata last night resigned after being criticized by opposition senators for alleged violations of human rights perpetrated against persons arrested on suspicion of having participated in the kidnapping of President Hernan Siles Zuazo on 30 June. Minister Alvarez Plata's letter of resignation will be released later today.

The Senate approved the censure motion against the interior minister by 16 votes of opposition senators against 7 of the ruling coalition and 1 of the Socialist Party-One.

I have fully proven that there are no charges, no evidence, but only accusations of the prisoners, Alvarez Plata said at the end of his interpellation, shortly before the vote for continuing discussion or straightforward approval of the censure motion was cast.

The minister labeled the statement of (Pelaes Rioja) as a bunch of conjecture, doubtful information, slander, and machination. He added that (Pelaes Rioja) had chosen to believe the accusations of the prisoners and disregard reports of institutions such as the church, the Red Cross, and human rights organizations. He indicated that (Benegas) refused to undergo a medical examination which was going to be made in the presence of representatives of human rights organizations and other institutions.

He said that the ruling of the Court of La Paz to release (Benegas) is unfair and explained that it implied the possibility of the same treatment for other prisoners. He said: (Benegas) has been tried, convicted, and placed at the disposal of the courts, and the ruling of the court is a violation of the Constitution.

Alvarez Plata stated that he is responsible for everything that goes on in the Interior Ministry and justified the actions carried out to classify the events that took place on 30 June this year.

IMF TARGETS MET; NEW LETTER FORTHCOMING

PY290055 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] In a joint note released to the press today, the Ministries of planning and finance reported the conclusion of the technical negotiations held with the IMF mission headed by (Thomas Reichmann). According to the note, a new letter of intent and a memorandum of understanding will be drawn up and submitted to the IMF managing director by mid-September.

The document points out that after analyzing the evolution of the national economy in the first half of this year, it was concluded that all the targets and objectives set in the letter of intent signed on 15 March 1984 were satisfactorily complied with. The document explains that the targets foreseen for the third quarter were subject to revision and adjustment, taking into account the expected inflation rate and the situation of the balance of trade. The targets and objectives of the economic policy for the end of the year were established in a similar fashion.

In view of this, the document goes on, the monetary base was expanded to 95 percent taking into account the adjustment to the eventual deficiencies in bank reserves. The performance of the public sector has been designed in keeping with the nominal deficit which, with a slight improvement of approximately 1 percent, is expected to drop to 17.9 percent in December 1984.

Simultaneously, operational results are expected to improve, and the target of a small surplus of the order of .5 percent of the GNP, has been maintained, the document concludes.

MALUF DISCUSSES ECONOMY, MAKES CAMPAIGN PROMISES

PY292040 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Aug 84 p 5

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- If elected president of the Republic, Deputy Paulo Maluf promised to immediately resume the economic development of Brazil "creating hundreds of thousands of jobs." He said, however, that he will probably have to apply a shock treatment to the economy in order to reduce inflation, "but without recession."

In an interview with five journalists from the newspaper GAZETA MERCANTIL and from the magazine ISTO E during a Bandeirantes Network television program called "Criticism and Self-Criticism," Maluf avoided giving direct answers to sensitive questions and made many promises.

For example, he said that if he were elected, he will modify the laws to punish financial crimes. He will dismiss those authorities involved and will seek to amend the law to make summary trials possible.

Maluf said that the Central Bank has been conducting formal inquests to clear up economic scandals but, unfortunately, current legal procedures are very slow. He said: Before starting a trial, I would dismiss the involved official first if he is holding a position of trust, and then I would have him stand a tough, quick trial, that is my policy.

Maluf promised more security and intense police patrolling on city streets. He said that "the police should be on the streets to prevent crimes, and all criminals should be in jail."

Maluf said that "only Lula from the Workers Party, Brizola from the Democratic Worker's Party, and myself are consistent politicians." Despite having accused his Democratic Alliance opponents, Tancredo Neves and Jose Sarney, of deceiving the people by promising them direct elections, and nonetheless contending in indirect elections themselves, Maluf did not guarantee to vote for the Theodoro Mendes amendment, which favors direct elections in two stages. "I promise direct elections for my successor," he said.

Regarding the foreign debt, Maluf proposed to renegotiate it, and to include in it a gentlemen's agreement with creditor banks to reduce the debt to tolerable levels in a year. However, if he becomes president, he will not renounce the agreements made with the IMF.

CHAVES SAYS ORDER OF DAY HARMED NEVES CANDIDACY

PY291942 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Aug 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Brazilian Vice President Aureliano Chaves yesterday said that the Order of the Day of Army Minister Walter Pires (read on 25 August criticizing the dissidents of the Social Democratic Party who make up the Liberal Front) is part of the strategy that government-sponsored presidential hopeful Deputy Paulo Maluf is orchestrating to weaken his opponent, Tancredo Neves.

The vice president made this remark last night at the Jaburu Palace (his official residence) during a meeting with some of the members of the Liberal Front, including Tancredo's vice presidential running mate, Jose Sarney, Brazilian Democratic Movement Party -- Maranhao State [PMDB-MA], and Deputies Israel Pinheiro, Social Democratic Party -- Minas Gerais State [PDS-MG], Jose Lourenco, PDS] Bahai State [PDS-BA], and Humberto Souto [PDS-MG].

Aureliano -- who yesterday voiced a strong reply to the Order of the Day and immediately met with former President Ernesto Geisel -- agreed with the group of dissident lawmakers that Walter Pires' statement harmed Tancredo Neves' candidacy. In view of this, the Liberal Front yesterday decided to implement a strategy aimed at striking back at Maluf.

PINOCHET MEETS VISITING PARAGUAYAN MINISTER

PY291514 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Aug 84 p 10

[From the "Between the Lines" column]

[Text] Paraguayan Industries and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion yesterday met with Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet. During the meeting Ugarte Centurion conveyed to the Chilean chief executive special greetings from Paraguayan President Alfredo Storessner. Host and guest discussed Latin American issues which are being debated at the current Inter-American Economic and Social Council taking place in Santiago. The meeting was also attended by the Paraguayan ambassador in Santiago, Favio Rivas.

The Paraguayan industry and commerce minister also met with Economic Commission for Latin America Secretary General Enrique Iglesias. The two officials talked about current continental economic problems.

BOLIVIAN OAS ENVOY ON U.S. POLICY, CHILEAN TIES

PY292140 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Fernando Salazar, the Bolivian ambassador to the OAS, has said that the Bolivian planning minister is apparently dealing with very important issues which may prevent him from coming to Chile to attend the meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Speaking with reporters, Salazar referred to the protectionist policies implemented by developed countries against the developing world.

[Begin Salazar recording] We also produce copper, but on much smaller scale. We believe that the U.S. policy should be more reasonable, because while it promotes free enterprise, it also imposes restrictions. We believe that after all the explanations that the United States has received from developing countries both at the Special Commission for Consultation and Negotiation and at the meeting being held here, particularly the explanations given by Chile and Peru, the United States can, if it intends goodwill, find a solution. I believe that the U.S. delegate has shown some openness and goodwill, within the limitations of the U.S. Government system. [end recording]

Asked about the relations between Chile and Bolivia, the diplomatic replied:

[Begin Salazar recording] We have relations at the consular level and not at the ambassadorial level. As for our participation in international organizations, I believe our relations are cordial.

MINISTER REPORTS SITUATION 'ABSOLUTELY NORMAL'

PY300200 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The minister secretary general of government has stated that the situation in the country is absolutely normal. Alfonso Marquez de la Plata said that this was reported during a cabinet meeting held at La Moneda Palace this morning. The meeting was presided over by the chief executive, General Augusto Pinochet.

Marquez de la Plata said that small terrorist groups are trying to cause disturbances to create an artificially abnromal situation. Marquez de la Plata reiterated that the government does not plan to establish a curfew nor a state of siege.

Asked about the incidents in Concepcion following which the local archbishop asked that a judge be appointed to investigate the latest subversive actions, Marquez de la Plata said that the situation is absolutely clear because security forces clashed with extremists who were operating in the area. He remarked that he would not comment on the statements by Msgr Jose Manuel Santos because they are personal and said that the appellate court had good reasons to turn down his request for the appointment of a judge.

LIBERAL MOVEMENT WANTS TO JOIN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

PY292141 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The Liberal Movement has begun talks to join the Democratic Alliance [AD]. This report was released by Liberal Movement Secretary General Claudio Cerda who stated that this decision was adopted yesterday during a consultative meeting. Cerda added that at that meeting it was established that the return to democracy will be possible only through peaceful means, and that to achieve this, an understanding between civilians and the Armed Forces is required.

Representing the Liberal Movement, Cerda will hold a meeting with current AD President Enrique Silva Cimma within the next few hours.

TERRORIST ACTIONS REPORTED IN SANTIAGO, PROVINCES

PY292135 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] A wave of extremist attacks has been recorded in Santiago and in the provinces. In Santiago, 22 persons were detained upon provoking disorder and stoning police who were dispersing an unauthorized demonstration.

The official report states that between 1945 and 2100 last night, approximately 150 demonstrators gathered on Huerfano and Ahumada Streets to shout slogans against the government and try to provoke disorder. Personnel of the special forces prefecture disbanded the demonstrators and detained 22 of them, both men and women, who were placed at the disposal of the courts and of the Interior Ministry.

The report adds that similar actions were carried out in some provincial towns and in this capital. These actions began at 3500 Recoleta Avenue where two persons erected barricades and hurled firebombs on the street. The report goes on to say that two men and two women carried out similar actions at 3200 Recoleta Avenue, and that three of them were detained.

Meanwhile, in Rancagua, National Intelligence Center (CNI) personnel and Carabineros had to move to the local city hall where they exploded a homemade bomb that had been planted by extremists inside the building. Jose Alberto Soto Farsan was passing by when the bomb went off and one of his eyes was seriouslv injured bv the shock wave.

Another bomb went off at Caupolican and Balmaceda Streets in Santiago. Moments later a firebomb placed near some combustible material went off at 2045 Ramon Freire Street, where the (El Shoppi) supermarket is located. The fire completely destroyed the store, where 100 employees were working, but caused no injuries. An anonymous caller had warned of the presence of the bomb, as reported by Hugo Martinez, manager of the establishment. The fire also spread to a nearby bakery which was partially destroyed. Two volunteer firemen of the 3rd and 4th Fire Corps were injured while trving to put out the fire.

Another bomb reportedly went off in front of the mining company (Haye) located a 5881 5 de Abril Street, affecting the base of an electrical pole and destroying a transformer, although the transformer did not fall from the pole.

Simultaneously, unidentified persons tried to blow up a powerful transformer located at 119 Arauco Street, which caused intermittent electrical cuts in that sector and damaged three houses.

The actions concluded early this morning with attacks on electrical poles at 1940 Los Filos Street and at 32 Santa Rosa Street.

Meanwhile, in Valdivia, 300 university students staged a demonstration at Republica Park and after shouting slogans against the government, they moved to a CNI garrison where they staged a hig-and-run demonstration.

Simultaneously, students from the pedagogical and architecture school in Valparaiso erected barricades and protested against government authorities. No one was detained or injured. However, approximately 200 students from the Tarapaca University staged demonstrations, provoking some isolated incidents which were controlled by Carabineros.

Finally, in Temuco, students from the La Frontera University also erected barricades in the middle of the city where a bomb went off at the foot of an electrical pole, but caused no damage.

School Raided

PY292210 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] This morning subversives raided a school in Nunoa and made announcements critical of the government. Four heavily armed men and one woman forced their way into the Amerigo Vespucci School, located in (La Hervida) sector, and upon seizing some loudspeakers read a proclamation. These persons entered the school by jumping over the protective rails, and upon intimidating teachers and students with small arms and a submachinegun, they went to a room where recording and radio transmitting equipment is kept. They used the radio equipment to broadcast their political slogans.

This group claimed to belong to the outlawed Unity Popular Action Movement. Before achieving their objective, the subversives hit a professor on the head, and upon reading their propaganda, abandoned the school on foot, losing themselves among the people who were participating in a fair in that sector.

Radical Party Offices Robbed

PY300201 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Unidentified armed individuals have stormed the Radical Party headquarters. After overcoming the people there, they fled, taking with them numerous items.

The incident occurred at the Radical Party offices at 281 Santa Maria Street. After staying for approximately 30 minutes, they fled, stealing political pamphlets, documents, and a typewriter.

Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the Radical Party and of the Democratic Alliance, is currently not in Santiago.

MIR MEMBERS PLACED AT DISPOSAL OF MILITARY COURT

PY292255 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Two persons detained during the operation carried out in the eighth region have been placed at the disposal of the military court. The regional superintendancy has reported that it has placed Alejandro Alfredo [surname indistinct] and Patricia Angelica (Salaqued Dage) at the disposal of the 2d Military Court.

They have been accused of belonging to the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary. The police found subversive documents and explosives in their house.

PALMA RETURNS, ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT

PY291930 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Anibal Palma, former minister of the popular unity government, has been arrested upon his return to this capital on charges of embezzlement of the public funds. Despite the prohibition against his entering the country, the Marxist politician tried to imitate communist leaders Rene Largo Farias and Osiel Nunez, who are currently banishe to different parts of the country.

Anibal Palma arrived at the Arturo Merino Benitez Airport from Germany and was arrested by plainclothed policemen in compliance with a warrant for his arrest given by a judge in relation to Case No 82212-3 for embezzlement of public funds.

STEVEDORES TO BOYCOTT TWO U.S. FREIGHTERS

PY291826 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 28 Aug (AFP) -- Leaders of the Chilean Dockworkers Union today announce that they will boycott two U.S. ships due to arrive soon in Chilean ports.

Carlos Morgado, president of the Chilean dockworkers, said that in solidarity with their U.S. counterparts they will not unload the two ships called the Santa Magdalena and the Deltanaem due to arrive in September at Punta Arenas, 2,500 kms south of Santiago. This decision was made in response to a request from Thomas Leighton, the leader of U.S. longshoremen, who reported that these ships did not use U.S. dockworkers.

Telegrams are being sent to all Chilean ports to prevent these ships from being unloaded, and we will do everything we can to ensure that even nonunion workers will refuse to do the job, Morgado said. He explained that the two ships are carrying 1,300 tons of milk for Uruguay, adding that the milk is contaminated and the ships want to unload it in Chile, Peru, or Ecuador. We are not going to allow this to happen and we are prepared to support U.S. longshoremen as the Uruguayan and Argentine dockworkers have done before, Morgado concluded.

EL MERCURIO SUPPORTS ANTITERRORIST MEASURES

PY291441 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial, EL MERCURIO comments on the antiterrorist activities being carried out by security forces in view of the recent armed confrontations.

EL MERCURIO says that the facts reflect again the danger of political violence unleashed by some sectors, a danger which is not taken very seriously by many political leaders. Some leaders of the opposition are again speculating on the real nature of the confrontations between extremists and security organizations. The recent assault on an armory and the resulting police investigation provided clear evidence of the criminal actions carried out by extremists with political purposes in mind.

EL MERCURIO adds that it is easy to criticize the actions of the security forces and to doubt that their methods are necessary. However, moderation may be impossible when confronting armed individuals. The fact that there is doubt of official reports is dangerous and should be carefully studied by the government officials in charge of public security.

The newspaper goes on to say that security organizations, like any others, can make mistakes but that mistakes in this area can be serious. However, the recognition of mistakes can strengthen the prestige of these organizations. The daily also says that abuses could occur due to the special powers of security officials. Therefore, strict discipline should be permanently enforced, a discipline that people will appreciate.

EL MERCURIO adds that the struggle against terrorism is not an exclusive responsibility of the security services. All Chileans, according to their capabilities, must contribute to eradicate this serious evil. It adds that the attitude of society in general and of the political leaders in particular can influence either the propagation or weakening of terrorism. Political instruments are also very important, but it is possible that the actions of professional and well equipped security forces can be a decisive factor to stop subversive groups. Therefore, it is necessary for Chile to have respectable and strong security forces.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR SPEAKS ON TRUCE SIGNING

PA300119 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Aug 84 p 3

[President Belisario Betancur speech on 26 August in Bogota]

[Excerpts] Tonight, let's talk about Colombia, this corner of South America. Colombia, our nation, is a "moral power" that stirs all our feelings because all of us are identified with it. I want you to join me from your homes and your jobs in an act of faith in the future of our dear homeland, making assertions and pledges of confidence in our country. I invite you to dismiss the pessimistic forebodings and apocalyptic forecasts of disaster of those who see the end of the world at hand because their personal interests do not prevail.

Neither naive nor gullible, we know that we don't tread a rose-strewn road. We knew it would not be our lot to govern in times of bonanza and that this government's term would not be favorable for easy-going spirits or weak souls. If we have accepted the challenge and persist in it, it is because we know what a great people you are and because we can see that Colombia will emerge stronger from a crisis that will test our collective characters and temper our steel.

I have to say this because much has been said about the many difficulties to be encountered in the agreements with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], and particularly those reached 2 days ago with the 19 April Movement [M-19], the Popular Liberation Army [EPL], and a Workers Self-Defense [ADO] sector. But little has been said regarding the fact that, nearly 3 months after the truce with the FARC, there are encouraging signs -- although perhaps not definitive -- that the agreement is more than paper; it is the beginning of peace. In addition, our progress toward peace in regions hitherto immersed in chaos, such as midddle Magdalena, has received little praise. Negative rumors have been disseminated, leaving the impression that the government is keeping secrets from the people and that behind each line of the signed agreements there might lurk a hidden commitment, an alleged surrender of sovereignty which might be unacceptable. It would be good to clarify, once and for all, that all tha was agreed upon is laid bare on the table; no illegal proposals have been made to us. Neither would we accept any such proposals; in the peace agreements the government is not giving away anything essential or pertinent to the nature of our state. Such agreements express the strength that comes from reflection, not the government's weakness. We keep our hand extended for reconciliation, but also a vigilant hand to defend the people's security if violence, abductions, or crime in any form whatsoever prevails in recalcitrant groups or individuals.

Let's all of us receive this announcement of peace agreements hopefully and with calm optimism in the national life. Let's receive this news which is destined to have so profound an effect. Let's receive this news bearing in mind that this is everybody's commitment. This means that peace does not come free. We have to work for it every day so that it becomes a reality through which we can seek other things for the homeland first and then for us and those around us. It is good that rifles will be silent so that no more Colombians will be killed. The terrible abductions will end and fields will again be cultivated, giving us sustenance. Welcome peace!

Let's remember, however, that this peace is fragile and is based on justice, in the fullest sense of the word. If peace encounters difficulties in wealthy countries -- as it does -- it can also be broken like delicate porcelain in countries such as Colombia. Peace is like a flower that has to be watered with love every day.

Of course peace has a personal overtone, too. This connotation is something spiritual and mental, something we perceive as persons. But an unfair or selfish person can feel at ease and still conspire against the peace of others through his behavior, that is to say against the community's peace. We should not only refrain from conspiring against peace, but be aware that we are all related to each other. We should not say there is no peace because something has happened to someone close or dear to us when we were not much concerned when something happened to others we did not know. No. What happens to any one of us in our country, be it good or bad, near or far, will be either for the good or bad of everyone in the country.

REGIONAL TELEVISION SYSTEMS PLANNED

PA291944 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota — The plan to set up television channels by region has crystalized; the first of these channels — National Institute of Radio and Television [Inravision] — will begin operating before the end of this year, Director Fernando Barrero Chavez has said. He told CARACOL that on Friday he will receive the first technicians' inspection report on the Medellin project, which the Antioquia Department governor's office is currently analyzing.

The reports on the other two regional television systems that have applied for operation permits thus far — those of the Cali and Barranquilla systems — will be sent to him at a later date, Barrero said, adding that Inravision already received the preliminary study reports for those systems. The media official said that these channels will broadcast strictly cultural material, not commercial programs, thus guaranteeing that they exclusively air programs reflecting each region's cultural values and traditions.

Barrero Chavez and Communications Minister Nohemi Sanin Posada have both stressed that all that will be permitted is that the television channels be regionalized, but that they will not be allowed to go into private hands, as programmers are requesting. They maintain that Colombia is not ready for that kind of system.

The communications minister, the director of Inravision, and several former communications ministers have been called to report before an informal meeting of the Senate's sixth commission to continue the debate on Colombian television and the plans to reform it.

PARTIES ISSUE BASES OF NATIONAL ACCORD PROGRAM

PY291335 Asuncion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 23 Aug 84 pp 4, 5

["Bases of National Accord" program signed in Asuncion on 16 August by the Febrerist Revolutionary Party, Popular Colorado Movement, Authentic Radical Liberal Party, and the Christian Democratic Party]

[Text] Preamble

The representatives of the political parties who subscribe to this document, invoking the lofty civic traditions of the Paraguayan people for the purpose of installing a regime capable of ensuring the validity of human rights, the common good, and the freedoms and guarantees appropriate to the democratic republican system and, conscious of the need to escape the anachronistic conditions in which the country is living in order to achieve better forms of organization and lifestyle; knowing that political and social democracy as well as economic and cultural democracy is the form of government most suitable for satisfying the aspirations of any citizen to enjoy the values and the goods which are characteristic of the present historical period of human civilization; convinced that national coexistence must be founded on true state of law and that the unity of all Paraguayans is an imperative resulting from the fact that Paraguay is a country submitted to the actions of the great centers of world dominance, affirm our unswerving decision to work together on the task of installing an authentic democracy in the country.

The people live under exploitation and oppression and under the cannon of an autocracy, a regime that persecutes, intimidates, and rules their lives. It is only a minority of the people who enjoy the benefits of all kinds of privileges, while the majority are deprived of any possibility to make decisions affecting their own and the nation's destiny, and yet suffer the limitations of a poor economy.

The political action the National Accord will develop is inspired by the purpose of ensuring for each and every citizen the necessary conditions for making possible the unrestricted development of his personality, the improvement of his material well-being, and the full manifestation of all his spiritual values.

Our goal is a political and social democracy as the indispensable point of departure at this historical stage, to be followed by an economic and cultural democracy.

Democratization is the way and revolution is the destination.

The National Accord, inspired by a profound humanist concept that accepts man's inalienable individuality and his clear condition as a social factor capable of striving for his own liberation, will formulate a policy oriented to the construction of the common good, with the participation of all peoples and in accordance with the responsibl exercise of their rights in balance with the rational fulfillment of their duties.

The national convergence program that we propose will make it possible for people to have access to political power, to social benefits, and to an equitable distribution of wealth.

I. Political Objectives

The National Accord calls on all the Paraguayan people to struggle to attain the following political objectives:

1. Suspension of the state of siege throughout the national territory;

2. Freedom for all political and social prisoners;

3. A broad amnesty law;

4. Revoking freedom-trampling Laws 209, 294, and 323;

5. Defense and promotion of human rights;

6. An independent judicial branch;

7. Participation in public administration, the judiciary, and teaching careers by any citizen with the proper qualifications, disregarding the current demand for affiliation with the official party;

8. Dismantling of the current repressive apparatus;

9. A new electoral law to prevent fraud and to guarantee respect for the popular will freely expressed in electoral processes;

10. A statute for political parties prepared with the participation of the political parties;

11. Elimination of the government's monopoly over the social communication media, ensuring full freedom of expression;

12. Intransigent defense of national sovereignty;

13. Adherence to the republican system of transfer of power, with the elimination of an indefinite number of presidential reelections; and

14. Rejection of the antidemocratic process set up by the current regime in order to make autocracy legitimate both domestically and internationally.

II. Armed Forces

1. The Armed Forces must be made up of professionals. The active service of their members is incompatible with membership in political parties.

2. The Armed Forces must be subjected to the constitutional power and must support democracy. The loyal fulfillment of these obligations will guarantee a secure military career, as well as the rotation of commands and officer cadres through the appropriate promotion procedures instituted by laws and military regulations.

3. Any citizen who should feel the call for a military career must have his admittance to military education institutes guaranteed, discarding all discrimination now in practice.

III. Social Objectives

1. The National Accord believes in human dignity and considers that the human being is both the foundation and the objective of society, that he is born free, that he is entitled to achieve self-fulfillment in his family and community life, and that he has the right to receive an education, a job, and health care, and to live in security.

2. The National Accord affirms that such human rights take precedence over the obligations inherent in the management of the state. The promotion of dynamic socioeconomic development, with the free and spontaneous participation of all people, is the best way of ensuring that those rights will be respected.

3. The National Accord reaffirms that men and women have essentially the same rights and that it will support the sustained advancement of women toward higher levels of political, cultural, and social participation.

4. The state must provide the means to allow all Paraguayans to have access to the benefits of primary and secondary education. The people's access to advanced institutes of art, advanced technical schools, and university colleges must be free of either political or socioeconomic restrictions. The national educational system must be redesigned in order to combine a deeply humanistic approach with scientific research and the knowledge and practice of modern technology; it must help students acquire a pluralistic and democratic education, marked by an active and unyielding search for truth on the basis of rational thinking.

5. The National Accord reaffirms the fundamental value of labor in relation to other factors of the economy; guarantees that the autonomy of unions will be respected and that workers' social achievements, such as the purchasing power of salaries, unemployment insurance, and the job stability of labor leaders shall be increased; and advocates both freedom of labor union activities and the elimination of state or police interference in peasant and labor organizations in order to create a genuinely democratic and independent labor movement. The right to strike must regain full validity.

6. The repatriation of Paraguayans must be promoted as a policy of fundamental interest to the nation in order to halt the "demographic crime" represented by Paraguayan emigration.

7. The National Accord recognizes the historical social promotion task undertaken by the Paraguayan Catholic Church and recognizes the importance of its admonitory statements against corruption and the excesses of authoritarianism. The National Accord guarantees that the Paraguayan Catholic Church and all other religions will be absolutely free to preach their religious and social doctrines.

IV. Economic Objectives

1. The National Accord maintains that the economic policy must be designed taking into account the individual and the interests of his community. It advocates the formulation of an economic policy in which wealth is equitably shared and in which workers, who are human beings, are no longer considered mere sources of taxes for the economic and financial power.

2. The state must promote the expansion of the economy following a general orientation in which the activities of the private sector must be coordinated with those of the government. Progress will bolster spiritual values. As a stimulant to the economy, free enterprise must nevertheless be subordinated to moral values and to the common good.

3. The productive activities must be encouraged, speculation discouraged, and smuggling and other forms of managerial corruption repressed and punished. The fiscal policy must serve those goals and guarantee that the tax burden will be equitably shared by individuals and companies.

4. The National Accord advocates the formulation of a policy to insure that hydroelectric energy will be properly used to promote the industrialization of the country. In this regard, the National Accord supports the view of the national business sector. The Itaipu and Yacyreta hydroelectric plants must effectively promote the economic development and the social well-being of our country.

5. The Itaipu treaty, including the clause concerning the profit Paraguay will make from the sale of energy to Brazil must be undertaken, because the price-related clauses and others currently in force seriously affect Paraguay's interests.

6. An economic policy that will guarantee a progressive increase in real wages must be implemented. The system for the marketing of agricultural products must be changed so that producers will receive a fair price through the elimination of superfluous intermediaries and, if necessary, by getting the state to directly purchase their products. The exchange and financial systems must be reformed so they will benefit the productive and popular sectors.

7. A fair distribution of wealth must be attained by preventing the concentration of economic power in the hands of the oligarchy.

8. National capital must be defended and foreign investments allowed provided they do not undermine national capital. A policy on the remission of earnings by foreign firms must be established.

9. An agrarian reform to distribute rural lands by eliminating large and small estates and by granting land title certificates to farmers must be undertaken. The agrarian reform must include financial and technical assistance to farmers and the transformation of the marketing system. The objective of the agrarian reform is to increase the income of farmers and to guarantee a higher standard of living.

V. International Policy

1. The world is confronting a situation based on the superiority of the large powers, which places Third World countries in a dependent situation based on a system of forced relations;

2. The National Accord proposes the creation of a just and integrated international community by all the peoples in order to establish authentic and everlasting peace based on the principles of freedom, social justice, self-determination of peoples, and total respect for the rights of the people and of the communities;

3. We support the OAS, the United Nations, and the Latin American Economic System as forums for international and solidary meetings. We advocate the strengthening of these organizations to guarantee the fulfillment of their goals, which are to maintain peace and to promote development and cooperation between the peoples of America and the rest of the world;

4. The National Accord supports the finding of peaceful solutions to conflicts, and it condemns the arms race and the arms traffic because they constitute grave attacks against peace and security and the economy of nations;

5. The National Accord energetically supports Latin American integration. The creation of larger markets and the promotion of common cultural and social values will facilitate the total liberation of the Latin American peoples;

6. New rules must be enacted to control the use of common resources, such as the airspace, the oceans, and the seabeds, and to guarantee their use for the benefit of humanity;

7. Within the framework of the previously mentioned objectives, the National Accord advocates an independent international policy through the rejection of the theory of ideological borders and the submission to any kind of imperialism;

8. The National Accord advocates the intransigent defense of the principle of self-determination of peoples, which is the cornerstone for peaceful coexistence between nations. We endorse the principle of "American democracy without imperialism."

VI. Humanitarian Stand

Faithful to their humanitarian stand, the member parties of the National Accord oppose any kind of violence because they consider that terrorism, torture, and any kind of direct or indirect pressure constitute an affront to the substantive rights and the dignity of the peoples.

VII. Autonomy of Political Parties

The National Accord does not undermine the activity of its member parties, all of which will continue to be autonomous. Therefore, they will continue to carry out their activity in keeping with their own objectives and political stand and within their own organic structure.

VIII. Within the Legal Framework

The National Accord supports the principle of equal rights for all people and it maintains that the rulers and the people must carry out their activities in keeping with legal rules and justice.

IX. Eminently Nationalistic

The National Accord is an intraparty political organization, the objectives, methods, and purposes of which are eminently nationalistic. Its views and members are totally identified with the national and popular cause, and they seek a broad agreement between democratic forces to jointly attain Paraguay's greatness.

Issued in Asuncion on 14 August 1984. The document was put forward by the Febrerist Revolutionary Party, the Colorado Popular Movement, the Authentic Liberal Radical Party, and the Christian Democratic Party.

NEW COMMANDER OF EMERGENCY ZONE APPOINTED

PY291311 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Armed Forces Joint Staff Public Relations Office Communique issued in Lima on 28 August]

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Peruvian Armed Forces hereby notifies the people that for service reasons and in keeping with existing regulations, the Army today appointed Colonel Wilfredo Mori Orzo as interim commander of the 2d Infantry Division. Colonel Mori Orzo will also take charge of the political-military command of the emergency zone which encompasses the Departments of Ayacuyo and Huancavelica and the Provinces of Andahuaylas and (Quincheros) in Apurimac Department.

SHINING PATH GROUP ATTACKS VILLAGE; 40 KILLED

PY230235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2035 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 29 Aug (AFP) -- The political-military command of the emergency zone today reported that a command belonging to the Maoist Shining Path group killed 40 persons and wounded another 14 during an assault on the village of Pampacancha, located in the northern area of Ayacucho Department. The terrorists' assault was carried out in the early morning hours of 27 August. The military communique reports that the dead include children, adults and old people of both sexes. The communique adds that the Shining Path guerrillas committed very cruel actions in the village, where they sacked and burned the houses. Six wounded, including a 6-year-old girl and a 75-year-old man, were evacuated to the city of Huanta, 500 km southeast of Lima, so that they could be hospitalized. According to the communique, an operation has been put in motion to capture the terrorists who attacked Pampacancha.

AEROPERU REPORTS $7-MILLION INCREASE IN PROFITS

PY290010 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 28 Aug (AFP) -- The commercial air transport war between the United States and Peru has provided the Peruvian State Airlines [Aeroperu] with additional profits that amount to $7 million.

Carlos Doini, Aeroperu's general director, mentioned this figure here today and stated that since the U.S. Eastern Airlines stopped flying to Lima, the state airline has increased the sale of tickets on its continental routes.

BRIEFS

NAVY ACQUIRES LANDING CRAFT -- Lima, 22 Aug (AFP) -- In Lima tonight the Peruvian Navy announced that it will commission four new landing craft to replace four others of the same kind. The ships have been purchased from the United States and the crewmen who will bring them to Peru are already in San Francisco. The craft, of the LST type, will be used to transport troops, amphibious vehicles, and other kinds of war materiel. The Navy said that the craft, which will arrive in Callao at the end of the year, have been christened with the names of the Pisco, the Eten, the Paita, and the Callao and that they will replace the Chimbote, the Salaverry, the Atico, and the Paita. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 22 Aug 84 PY]

SEPULVEDA RETURNS FROM ECONOMIC SEMINAR IN U.S.

FL291518 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0225 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today arrived in this capital after participating in the economic and international relations seminar held in Colorado, United States. General Director Francis Blanchard of the ILO, former World Bank President Robert McNamara, World Bank Vice President Anne Krueger, and British Member of Parliament Dennis Healy, among others, also attended the seminar, which was organized by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON U.S. RELATIONS, POLICIES

FL292334 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1910 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev has said that the Soviet Union will not allow any nation to achieve strategic military supremacy because this would be a return to the Hitler era. He said that the Soviet Union would not provide the United States with any opportunity to use its position of power to pressure or hurt the Soviet Union. Sergeyev added that such intentions has been observed in the last few days in view of the U.S. objective of reaching an unlimited weapons level.

In an interview with the newspaper El SOL DE MEXICO, Sergeyev said that the two nations now have an approximate and comparative equilibrium in weapons, reached through the 1979 Vienna accord, which was signed but not ratified by the United States, due to present bilateral relations being at their lowest level.

The Soviet ambassador said the United States is creating a chauvinistic military approach to be used to win the arms race and achieve military supremacy, although, he added, for each new type of weapon that is built, the Soviet Union will also build one at the same level. On the situation in Central America, Sergeyev said the United States has taken a position similar to one which a person adopts when he threatens someone else with a weapon, denying the person the right to call for help or defend himself. He underscored that under these conditions, the Contadora Group has been able since 1983 to dissuade the United States from conducting a direct aggression in the region, although it has not been able to lessen the increase of U.S.-originating weapons and troops in Central America. Sergeyev emphasized that in the last few months the U.S. Government has increased its presence in Central America, where it has armed thousands of Somozists and counterrevolutionaries in Honduras, besides inciting other nations of the region against Nicaragua. He said the United States plans to destroy the governments of Central American and Caribbean nations that have become independent. [as received]

The Soviet ambassador said his country supports all the Contadora Group's efforts, due to the unfortunate circumstance of living in a very dangerous international environment, and that concrete steps should be taken toward halting a nuclear war both above and below ground. He said it was false to believe that nations could be united because of similarities in territory, military power, or population, because it was necessary to define a nation based on its policies. On this subject, Sergeyev stressed that if the differences between U.S. and Soviet policies were studied, it would be noted that the main differences are in their actions.

ARDITO BARLETTA; CONTRADORA EFFORTS 'SIGNIFICANT'

PA291926 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 29 Aug 84 pp 1 A, 8 A

[Report by Jaime Beitia]

[Text] Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta has said that in his opinion, the Contadora Group's efforts to mediate the Central American conflict have not failed. Ardito Barletta made this statement at the conclusion of the meeting between the Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts that began in Panama City last Saturday.

Barletta, who will be inaugurated on 11 October, feels that the efforts that have been made through the Contadora Group are very significant. He added that dialogue has been established through the Contadora Group, as well as a certain degree of confidence, and that there has been rapprochement among the groups representing the difficult countries that has made it possible to arrive at a preliminary agreement, which the Central American foreign ministers are analyzing with the Contadora Group foreign ministers.

The Panamanian president-elect also believes that the next few months will be decisive for the Contadora Group's work and for the successful outcome of their efforts. He added that the Contadora Group will play an important role in the EEC meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, to be held in September, which will be an opportunity for the Central American countries to strengthen their ties -- in all fields -- with these European countries.

Ardito Barletta said: I believe that this meeting will be a constructive and stimulating step, particularly because European countries can offer vast possibilities for cooperation and contribute to the development of the Central American region.

According to Ardito Barletta, many of the region's current problems can be resolved through the Contadora Group, made up of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico.

The meeting between the Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts began Saturday. During their sessions, the deputy ministers developed and worked on an intensive work program, aimed at enriching the draft of the so-called Contadora document, which the Central American foreign ministers are carefully analyzing and studying, in order to conclude the preparatory phase for the elaboration of a regional peace treaty.

ENVIRONMENTALISTS SUPPORTS ILLUECA ON SHIP PASSAGE

PA300019 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 29 Aug 84 p 1 A, 8 A

[Statement issued by 17 "groups favoring enviromental protection"; date not given; capitalized passages as published]

[Text] COMMUNIQUE TO THE NATION

Panamanian organizations and groups favoring environmental protection firmly support the upright and just decision by the Panamanian Government and our President JORGE ILLUECA denying authorization for the vessel Pacific Fisher, transporting radioactive material, to dock in Panamanian ports.

The defense of our national integrity, the struggle for peace, life, and environmental protection are the main objectives of our movement. For years we have protested the absence of norms regulating the transportation of dangerous material in our country and the risk that this poses for us daily. We have also protested the permanent threat we face from the military equipment currently in the canal area, since the lives of Panamanians would be in danger in the event of a nuclear conflict. We emphatically reject any attempt by political parties to use this struggle as an instrument in the future, as it should concern all Panamanians, including all sectors dealing with our current development.

WE STRUGGLE

For general education on environmental protection, for the defense of our natural resources, for the utilization of nonpolluting energy sources, for the development of a system of national parks, for the protection of maritime resources, for the solution of the housing problem, against wars and world militarization, for improvements in working conditions, for the defense of our cultural heritage, against contamination in general, and for development planning, among other things.

PANAMANIANS: JOIN THE STRUGGLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- National Association of Forest Experts
- Circle of Applied Scientific Studies
- Los Santos Province Environmental Group
- Association for the Protection of Marine Resources of Colon
- Panamanian Environmental Protection Circle
- Panamanian Malacology Society
- Environmental Protection Group of Llano Grande, Ocu
- Environmental Protection Association of the University of Panama
- National Association of Specialized Experts in Agriculture and Livestock
- National Association of Marine Pilots
- Bella Vista de Guarare Social Club
- Biological Investigation Association of the University of Panama
- Los Pozos Environmental Protection Group
- Students Association for Panama's Environment
- International Council for the Protection of Birds, Panama Chapter
- University Association for Orchidology
- Foundation for National Parks and Environment

Responsible official: Dr DONALDO SOUSA GUEVARA, adviser to environmental protection groups.

BELIZE

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PANAMA

FL291340 Belize City SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Belize and Panama have signed a technical service and transfer of technology agreement. The agreement provides the framework for the two countries to share information on matters of technology, and training of technical personnel in various fields and the undertaking of joint research and development programmes involving Belize and Panama.

There is also provision in the agreement for exchange visits between technical and research personnel of both countries and the forging of organic links between technical institutes in Belize such as the Belize College of Arts, Science and Technology (BELCAST) and similar institutions in Panama. The agreement was signed on Aug 17 in Belmopan by Belize's Minister of Home and Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vernon Courtenay, and Panama's ambassador to Belize, Dr. Ana Mora de Wakeland. Mr. Ronald Clarke, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Education, witnessed the signing of the agreement. Last month, a cultural exchange agreement was signed between Belize and Panama.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RESULTS OF CONTADORA MEETING

PA292312 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Contadora Group foreign ministers must meet soon to attempt to overcome the problems that arose at the meeting that took place in Panama City this week, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has said. No agreement was reached at the meeting of the Contadora Group technical commission that adjourned today. Each country limited itself to presenting its point of view with regard to the Peace and Cooperation Act, Gutierrez explained.

We believe that Nicaragua was the source of disagreement at the meeting, because since the peace efforts began that country has been reluctant to accept the group's proposals, he said. Gutierrez also said that there is some problem in setting the date for the meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts.

The minister said that Costa Rica will not modify its position in any way as a result of the problems that emerged at the Panama meeting, adding that obstacles are not solved by backtracking on proposals. He stated that the Costa Rican Government will participate in any negotiation that attempts to resolve disagreements, adding that his government will make sure that all the points contained in the Contadora Group's Document of Objectives are fully and effectively respected. He stressed that Costa Rica supports all of the Contadora Group's efforts to find a negotiated solution to the Central American problem.

1985 DRAFT BUDGET READY FOR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PA300007 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 84

[All figures as heard]

[Text] The draft of the national budget for 1985 reflects a 4-billion colon deficit, while the overall figure totals 31,292,000,000 colones, Finance Minister Porfirio Morera announced at a press conference yesterday afternoon.

It will be financed with revenues from tax collections, a bond issue of 250 million colones, a political debt advance [adelanto de la deuda politica] of 300 million colones, and the selling of fiscal bonds.

The draft budget includes:

Legislative Assembly	145 million
Comptroller General's Office	185 million
Presidency of the Republic	90 million
Ministry of the Presidency	229 million
Ministry of Government	901 million
Ministry of Foreign Relations	279 million
Ministry of Public Security	880 million
Ministry of Finance	12,010 million
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	780 million
Ministry of Education	6,384 million
Ministry of Health	1,260 million
Ministry of Culture	277 million
Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy	41 million
Ministry of Economy and Commerce	96 million
Ministry of Labor and Social Security	1,493 million
Ministry of Justice	445 million
Ministry of Public Works and Transport	3,182 million
Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines	60 million
Judicial Branch	1,444 million
Supreme Electoral Tribunal	502 million
Specific Allotments	600 million

The minister explained that the government's expenditure limitations for the next period strictly adhere to IMF demands. He noted that the draft budget will be presented to the Legislative Assembly on 31 August. According to the law, the minister of finance must present it by 1 September. Minister Morera explained that the 1985 budgets for the various ministries show a slight increase due to automatic wage hikes and the purchase of fuel. He pointed out that, except in special cases, the budget did not contemplate resources for the purchase of equipment in 1985, the only exception being the repair of equipment of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the mechanized technical office, and the tax administration.

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOP ROSAS CHAVEZ REITERATES CALL FOR PEACE

PA290323 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Aug 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Monsignor Gregorio Rosas Chavez, when discussing the Colombian peace agreements during his homily yesterday, asked when similar peace agreements will be signed in El Salvador.

"I have noticed with interest and renewed hope the news that we received this week from Colombia, telling us that several guerrilla groups have signed a peace agreement with the government in that country. They have promised not to fire another shot, and to join the democratic process that allows the Colombians to live with justice and freedom. We all hope that these agreements will be respected. Above all, we ask: When will a similar agreement be reached in El Salvador?

"Meanwhile, through its legal office, the archbishopric continues to hear about the sorrow and anguish of many Salvadoran families. Between 18-23 August, we received reports about several missing persons and the arrest of nine others. We lack information about the number of victims during military actions carried out in Cuscatlan, Cabanas, and Chalatenango Departments. The Armed Forces have reported 10 casualties and our office has been notified of 21 persons who were killed during operations and clashes.

Since we have no definite report about these people, we list them under the heading "unconfirmed deaths." We have previously explained that this includes guerrilla members and civilians. You must understand that it is very difficult to confirm this information. Nevertheless, it is important to point out that it would be a mistake to automatically classify them as guerrilla members or, on the contrary, to hurriedly assert they are civilians. Our principles also apply in this concern: We must seek peace through the truth..."

COPREFA REPORTS SEVERAL CLASHES, CASUALTIES

PA292111 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, communique; read by unidentified Coprefa spokesman -- live]

[Text] Thirteen FMLN members have been killed in the last few hours when they clashed with Army members in Chalatenango, San Vicente, and La Libertad Departments. Ten of the rebels died when they clashed with members of the 2d Military Detachment, headquartered in Sensuntepeque, near Nombre de Jesus, Chalatenango Department. The Army seized 1 M-16 rifle, 1 FAL rifle, 1 G-3 rifle, 11 ammunition clips, and assorted ammunition. Two more rebels died during an operation in the general area of the San Pedro hills, San Vicente Department, when they were surprised by members of the Belloso Battalion; the battalion reported one wounded soldier. A large amount of foodstuffs and medicine were seized during the operation. Another clash, which resulted in one dead rebel, several wounded, and the seizure of one G-3 rifle, ammunition clips and ammunition, took place between a rebel column and troops of the Artillery Brigade, which was patrolling the outskirts of Quezaltepeque, La Libertad Department.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN MINISTER TENONIO MAKES VISIT

PA292231 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1809 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio and Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica press conference at Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa; reporters not identified -- live]

[Text] [Paz Barnica] We are pleased to have Foreign Minister Tenorio visiting our country, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta and Salvadoran Protocol Director Salvador Triguero. We are pleased because the democratic government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte wants to demonstrate its willingness to strengthen the ties between our two countries. In regard to this and within the framework of this intiative of President Duarte, Tenorio called me yesterday to announce this visit, which has greatly pleased us. On Friday afternoon I had the pleasant opportunity to speak with President Duarte.

The Honduran and Salvadoran Governments share common ideals based on the prevalence and strengthening of the democratic system, the strengthening of security mechanisms, and the promotion of cooperation for economic and social development.

Foreign Minister Tenorio and Deputy Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta held talks with me, in my capacity as foreign secretary, accompanied by Foreign Ministry advisers, and Suazo Tome, our ambassador in El Salvador. We discussed several bilateral and multilateral matters of common interest to our countries. We trust that this expression of political willingness by President Duarte is a move to solve the problems which separate us so we can march jointly on the path of the common ideals I just mentioned.

In this regard, I reiterate this greeting to the Salvadoran foreign minister, deputy foreign minister, and the protocol director. I also want to send on behalf of President Suazo Cordova, through Foreign Minister Tenorio, a warm and friendly greeting to President Duarte, extending to him the best wishes for success in his difficult work.

We also send a friendly greeting to the Salvadoran people, wishing them a successful and happy present and future. The Salvadoran foreign minister will make a statement for you now.

[Moderator] Journalists: After the statement by the Salvadoran foreign minister we will accept only three questions, and I hope you can understand because he must return to San Salvador immediately.

[Tenorio] representatives of the Honduran media: First, I want to express our satisfaction at being here once again, just as in July when we visited this dear Honduran Republic and greeted Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica, the president of the Republic, pardon me, and other officials.

On this occasion I am accompanied by Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta and Salvadoran Protocal Director Salvador Triguero Tribaldo. The general purpose of this meeting is to bring even closer the existing ties between our two countries and especially to hold a personal and direct dialogue with Honduran officials, specifically dear Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica. The specific objectives of this visit are: First, to speed up the process of demarcation and delimitation of our borders and to find a negotiated, just, and quick solution to the problem in compliance with the policy of the democratic government of President Duarte, who has a profound faith in Central America and who, through me, sends a fraternal greeting to President Suazo Cordova and the noble Honduran people. Second, to talk about the Contadora process as an expeditious way of achieving peace and strengthening democracy and justice in the region. Third, to discuss the upcoming meeting of foreign ministers with their EEC counterparts in San Jose, Costa Rica, in late September. This is a meeting in which we must seek a common position to defend our interests and to obtain economic, social, and other cooperation from Western European countries. Fourth, to increase our bilateral economic relations, particularly our trade, and to speed up the implementation of the bilateral trade treaty between Honduras and El Salvador. Fifth, to discuss the refugee problem and the search for solutions to that problem. Last, to cover matters of interest to the two countries which would be too tedious to list.

Therefore, it is very pleasant for me to address the Honduran public through the media representatives of this dear country. Thank you.

[Reporter] You referred to the matters you discussed but did not elaborate. With regard to the Salvadoran refugees, for example, I would like you to expand on that matter.

[Tenorio] Regarding the Salvadoran refugees problem, I must tell you that the Salvadoran Government agency in charge of it is the interior or government ministry as you call it here. We have been in direct contact with our government ministry, and we are implementing a repatriation program for Salvadoran refugees. The first operation of this nature has already been carried out, and we have the International Immigration Committee to help us make this operation more expeditious.

[Reporter] Did you discuss the continuation of the training of Salvadoran soldiers at the Regional Military Training and Security Center [CREMS]?

[Tenorio] We did not discuss that specific point.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of this situation? Are there any indications that Salvadoran troops will continue to train at this center?

[Tenorio] At the press conference I held with you in July a reporter asked me about this matter [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] subjecting the training of Salvadoran troops to advances made in the process of border demarcation and delimitation how do you view this?

[Tenorio] Then it will continue, because we are going to speed up the demarcation process.

[Reporter] When will you change your attitude and stop using dilatory tactics to settle the demarcation of the border with our country?

[Tenorio] Thank you for that question. I have specific instructions from the president of the Republic on that matter. They are not dilatory tactics. The matter is first discussed by a Salvadoran-Honduran commission. This joint commission acts in line with procedures established in the General Peace Treaty and in the regulation which outlines the steps the commission should take. Therefore, this commission must discuss demarcation problems point by point. However, I can assure you that the Salvadoran president, other officials and myself have the same goodwill found in Honduras. Any delays which may have occurred could have been the result of misunderstandings and also the fact that El Salvador, as you all know, is going through many difficulties of a political, social, and economic nature. You all know this, and unfortunately they take too much of our time. We are experiencing a conflict, all Hondurans are aware of this, that is very grave and important and not only takes time but a large quantity of resources. However, I reiterate to the Honduran people, government, and media that we have the best good will in the world to settle this matter. In fact, the deputy minister and I are going to establish a follow-up process to speed up this demarcation. We believe in the peace treaty and in our brotherhood with you. We ask you to be patient. You might not even need that patience, because we are going to give direct and immediate attention to this matter, but we are asking you to be understanding and tolerant.

GOVERNMENT OUTLINES ECONOMIC POLICY GUIDELINES

PA292139 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] President Suazo Cordova, speaking at last night's meeting of the economic cabinet, outlined some economic policy guidelines aimed at adjusting the official strategy to the current situation in the country. Moises Starkman Pinel, minister-adviser of the Presidency, announced the presidential guidelines.

[Begin Starkman Pinel recording] After the meeting ot the president with the economic cabinet, I received instructions from him to present the following information from the Presidency:

For the purpose of promoting the well-being of the Honduran people, the government's economic cabinet, after having evaluated the current development program, has reaffirmed and defined the following economic policy guidelines for the purpose of making this development program suitable for the current situation in the country:

To make viable the execution of the programs and projects included in the public works plans included in the budget of the central government and the autonomous and decentralized institutions and to seek the necessary external resources required for these works.

To take the necessary actions to promote national and international private investment in line with current laws.

To promote and provide incentives to national production.
To promote and develop exports.
To continue supporting the agrarian reform program as a means of securing greater distribution of wealth and to increase agricultural production by supporting programs on the issuance and distribution of land and on technical assistance for peasants.

To carry out rural and urban housing projects and to develop poor areas to alleviate the housing problem and create immediate employment sources.

The objective of these economic policy guidelines is to direct the efforts of both the central government and the autonomous institutions toward the goal of securing these objectives for greater well-being among the Honduran people through a reactivation of the production apparatus. [end recording]

GEN ALVAREZ MARTINEZ INDICTED BY ARMED FORCES

PA292317 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Raul Flores Euceda, director general of population and immigration policy, announced yesterday that the Armed Forces have indicted General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, former commander of the Honduran Armed Forces. The charges against Martinez were reportedly filed following a statement he made on 2 August, which was broadcast by a television channel in San Pedro Sula and reproduced by TIEMPO some days later. It was also learned that Valentin Flores, a businessman in San Pedro Sula, will be asked to testify before a military court. Flores and other civilians will appear as witnesses before the lower military court regarding certain situations involving former Armed Forces Commander Alvarez Martinez. Flores Euceda confirmed yesterday that Valentin Flores cannot leave the country, as he has been summoned by a military court to testify in relation to the charges against Alvarez Martinez. Valentin Flores has been involved in several incidents in the past few days, particularly because of his close friendship with the former Armed Forces commander. Last week immigrations authorities refused to let him leave the country because he was apparently traveling to Miami to meet Alvarez Martinez.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SENDS PROTEST NOTE TO U.S.

PA300424 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera "protest note" to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, signed in Managua on 29 August]

[Text] Mr Secretary of State:

I address your excellency to report to you the following events:

On 27 August, between 1000 and 2000, a U.S.-made Douglas C-47 was shot down by the Sandinist People's Army's [EPS] anti-aircraft defenses in the area between El Portillon and Palo Blanco, 16 km south of Quilali, in Jinotega Department.

The plane's eight occupants were killed. They were pilot Jose Luis Gutierrez Nunez, former major in the Somozist Guard, copilot Gustavo Quiroga, and crew members [name indistinct] Sinclair, Eugenio Chavez, Mario [name indistinct], Juan Rodriguez, Henry Varea, and Constantino Sanchez.

The C-47, which is one of the planes supplied by the Central Intelligence Agency to the mercenary bands at the service of your government, had been carrying out similar flights from Honduran territory. It was downed this time while resupplying the so-called Dirian mercenary command, which operates in the area bordering on Honduras, with ammunition, food, and supplies.

At this moment the EPS authorities are conducting investigations at the scene to obtain the [words indistinct]; which I will submit to you at the proper time.

These actions demonstrate (?your) government's open support to mercenary bands by giving them all kinds of financial, logistical, and military support, including through aerial means, to expand the open war which the U.S. Government is waging against Nicaragua, flagrantly violating the basic principles of international law.

It is worth noting that these actions dangerously coincide with the presence, on 27 August, of two U.S. Navy warships in Nicaraguan territorial waters, 10 miles east of Farallones de Cosiguina, in the Gulf of Fonseca.

This aggressive policy of the North American Government not only violates the most elementary principles regulating relations among states but is a direct violation of the ruling issued by the International Court of Justice on 10 May 1984, which orders a stop to all military and paramilitary activities that violate Nicaragua's sovereignty, political independence, and territorial integrity. The expansion of warlike actions against Nicaragua is compounded by a growing North American military presence in Central America, the deployment of warships like the Iowa near our coasts, and the continuous use of Honduran territory as a base of aggression against Nicaragua.

The supplying of aircraft and heavy weapons to the mercenary groups by the U.S. Government has been constantly denounced by the Nicaraguan Government. On the occasion of the downing of a Douglas DC-3C plane which had taken off from the Aguacate airstrip in Honduras, the Nicaraguan Government, by means of its Note No 158 of 6 October 1983, lodged a most strong protest over these actions and at the same time made an appeal to the U.S. Government to abandon its interventionist and militaristic policy toward Nicaragua and the other Central American countries.

The continuation of this aggressive and interventionist policy of the U.S. Government gives rise to serious questions about its willingness to open a serious and responsible process of dialogue with Nicaragua to lead to normalization of relations on the basis of mutual respect and a most strict adherence to international law. Upon submitting a most formal and strong protest over the continuation of the open war against Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Government insists on making an urgent appeal to the U.S. Government to abstain from continuing to violate the basic rules of international law, including the ruling of the International Court of Justice, and to agree to hold a responsible bilateral dialogue with Nicaragua, which is the only viable path to a sound and lasting peace in Central America.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency the assurances of my consideration.

[Signed] Managua, 29 August 1984; Jose Leon Talavera, Acting Foreign Minister

U.S. WARSHIPS CHARGED WITH 'PROVOCATION'

PA291830 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1731 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Managua, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today charged that two U.S. Navy warships sailed a few miles from the Nicaraguan coast, in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific. The Sandinist Foreign Ministry today asserted that the ships were seen by the Nicaraguan Army yesterday at 0815, 10 miles from Farallones de Cosiguina, in the Gulf of Fonseca, whose waters are shared by Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador.

The Foreign Ministry has defined the presence of U.S. ships near the Nicaraguan coasts as "a U.S. provocation against the Sandinist revolution," according to a report broadcast by the official radio station Voz de Nicaragua. The station's report did not specify if the ships had entered Nicaraguan waters, or whether they have remained where they were seen or if they have already sailed away. The radio station claimed that the river port of San Juan del Norte (on the Atlantic) was attacked yesterday from Costa Rican territory, but it did not identify the group responsible for this action. According to the report, the attack against the port from Punta Castilla, in Costa Rica, was made using fifteen 81-mm mortars.

ORTEGA DISCUSSES FDN, CIA ACTIONS IN COSTA RICA

PA292124 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The Luis Alberto Monge regime should not be disturbed by Nicaragua's statements that despite Costa Rica's neutrality policies, CIA agents are using that country's territory to attack the Sandinist popular revolution. This statement was made yesterday by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, who commented on the latest statements by Costa Rican Government officials. Commander Ortega also spoke of the Nicaraguan Government's desire to continue a dialogue with the U.S. Government and described Mexico's participation as host country in the development of the talks as constructive. Questioned by "Extra Newscast" reporters in regard to the Nicaraguan position on the resolutions of the Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers, who ended a meeting in Panama City yesterday, he said:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] We are hoping that the meeting will resolve the problems that we have been facing. We hope that advances will be made on the Contadora document, which is the basis for the discussions at this meeting that is about to end in Panama. We feel that the document presented by the Contadora Group countries is one that serves as a basis for finding the points that could be implemented immediately, seeking a consensus on the implementation of other points contained in the proposal, as well as readjusting others on which a concensus has not been reached.

[Unidentified reporter] What do you think of the position adopted in the past few days by the Costa Rican Government?

[Ortega] We have always respected Costa Rica's neutrality policies; what we have rejected is the presence of Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] forces and the CIA operating in Costa Rican territory against the will of the Costa Rican Government.

This should not bother the Costa Rican Government or the Costa Rican foreign minister because, as they themselves have said, they have limitations in supervising their territory and guaranteeing territorial integrity, and this explains why the FDN unashamedly transfers hundreds of mercenaries, guided of course by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, to Guanacaste in Costa Rica to prepare future criminal actions against the Nicaraguan people, aimed primarily at affecting political relations and the efforts that are being made between Costa Rica and Nicaragua to overcome the probems that have been created artificially by the United States. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO BORGE REMARKS ON STATE SECURITY

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Borge on State Security, U.S. Interference", published in the 29 August Latin America DAILY REPORT on page p 10, first paragraph, line eleven:

...the United States, in an effort to curtail Nicaragua's political and diplomatic scope of action, is attempting to convince the world that the Nicaraguan revolution is inflexible, and that it shies away from understanding and negotiation. [supplying variant wording]

BORGE SCORES REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S POLICIES

PA290419 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez left at noon today for Libya, to attend that country's 25th anniversary, on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and the Nicaraguan people. The leader will also attend the commemoration of the Ethiopian revolution's 10th anniversary and the Bulgarian revolution's 40th anniversary.

Shortly before his departure, Commander Borge gave a press conference where he praised the (Santos Lopez) Combat Unit's Action yesterday, when it shot down an airplane carrying supplies to the counterrevolutionaries in southern Quilali. He pointed that, in addition to all these decisive blows by the Sandinist People's Army, we must bear in mind the threat that the U.S. president might possibly be reelected. He said:

[Begin Borge recording] The problem of Reagan's reelection goes beyond our own difficult situation. I believe that Reagan's reelection represents a danger to world peace and this, since we are human beings and revolutionaries, has more importance for us than Nicaragua's own interests.

Nevertheless, all the U.S. polls seem to indicate -- even though no one can definitely predict the results of their electoral process -- that Reagan's reelection is a fact. This means that Nicaragua can expect without a doubt 4 or 5 years more of anguish, problems, threats, blackmail, and danger. We can harbor no hopes within this context, or expect things will improve.

We mentioned yesterday that the Republican Party's political platform -- which is some kind of eulogy to the Santa Fe Document -- will evidently be applied by Reagan's government if he is reelected. Reagan has always carried out his threats and aggressive strategy against the world and Central America -- particularly against Nicaragua.

I believe that, throughout U.S. history, this is the most extreme right, ultraright, reactionary, aggressive, blackmailing, and threatening government ever produced by that country -- much to the disgrace of mankind. [end recording]

Commander Borge also said that all the airplane's crewmembers, some 12 people, died when the aircraft exploded.

Regarding his trip, Commander Tomas Borge asserted that Nicaragua will strengthen its fraternal friendship with the peoples he will visit, and unmask the criminal strategy being plotted by the U.S. Administration to intervene in our country.

BORGE STOPS IN MADRID EN ROUTE TO LIBYA

PA291914 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Madrid -- The upcoming elections in Nicaragua will have democratic legitimacy, Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and interior minister of Nicaragua said upon arrival in Madrid, Spain. During a stopover at the Barajas Airport while on a trip that will carry him to Libya, Ethiopia, and Bulgaria, Commander Borge said that there are seven political parties registered in the electoral process, which totally refutes statements that in Nicaragua there is no electoral contest. Referring to the so-called Democratic Coordinating Board, Borge said that its three member parties are very small and do not have popular support.

Discusses Negotiations

LD292128 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1300 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Report from Madrid airport by reporter Hector Arenas]

[Text] During a stopover at Barajas Airport on his way to Libya, Tomas Borge, minister of the interior and coordinator [as heard] of the Sandinist junta, said that in spite of the action by 10,000 counterrevolutionaries in the north and on the Atlantic coast, the shooting down of an aircraft and threats of bombing, the internal situation in Nicaragua is calm. He personally believes that there is still time to negotiate peace in Nicaragua and Central America directly with the United States. Here is what he said:

[Begin Borge recording] We believe that you must seize any existing opportunity for negotiations regardless of the fact that there is no consistency in the United States; (?there are people who are) really interested in holding negotiations. So, possibilities for bilateral negotiations with the United States do exist but there are difficulties, there are disputes. But as in all matters where there are differences we have to make progress in spite of the difficulties. I do not completely rule out the possibilities of negotiations with [words indistinct]. [end recording]

However, Commander Tomas Borge, one of the three strong men of the [words indistinct] of the Government of Nicaragua, said that the counterrevolution is trying at the same time to divide the government internally by sponsoring, for example, alleged support committees for, or the alleged candidacy of, Borge for the presidency when the only candidate is Daniel Ortega. It is a maneuver to divide us, Borge said, and to carry out an attempt on the life of an important member of the government junta.

[Begin Borge recording] That is how it is. It is a question of carrying out a political crime against a leader of the revolution and then saying on the basis of these alleged internal disputes that there is a political argument inside Nicaragua. [end recording]

LA PRENSA DENOUNCES BORGE 'ALARMING STATEMENT'

PA300324 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Aug 84 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "Insecurity"]

[Text] During his speech on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of the State Security's General Directorate Commander Tomas Borge made the following, alarming statement: To demand democracy is to play Reagan's game; to demand minimum and basic conditions for the development of a free and honest election is to provoke an intervention by playing Reagan's game. Demanding from the government what Pedro Joaquin Chamorro demanded -- true democracy, freedom of expression, guarantees, and so forth -- demanding what was the banner of our revolution...according to Borge has now become "high treason."

And those pointed out by Borge as the visible and responsible leaders of the "criminal campaign" are the democratic parties and movements that comprise the Democratic Coordinating Board, private enterprise, and the Catholic Church. If we were to count the number of citizens threatened by Commander Borge's statement, we would come up with the majority of the Nicaraguans. Never have so many Nicaraguans been accused of treason for demanding their rights, guarantees, and freedom! The FSLN must open its eyes in face of the horrible meaning behind their postulates and threatening attitudes. We have reached a point in which truth is so greatly distorted that today we label as traitors those who yesterday fought against Somoza, who fought for the principles that motivated our glorious revolution. To demand freedom has become treason.

What security can the free Nicaraguan have, the independent Nicaraguan, the Nicaraguan who is not with a government in which the interior minister, speaking before the security security police, describes the democrats, the large middle class of the private enterprise, and the large number of Catholics who are faithful to their one and true church as traitors and criminals? The insecurity experienced by Nicaragua cannot be more clear!

BROOKLYN RIVERA ON COMPLEMENTARY AMNESTY DECREE

PA292215 Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] San Jose, 29 Aug (AFP) -- Brooklyn Rivera, leader of the Nicaraguan Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] movement, said in San Jose today that he is willing to take advantage of the amnesty law and return to Nicaragua if the Sandinist leaders show genuine concern for solving the Nicaraguan Indian problems.

The announcement by Nicaraguan junta coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega that the government had issued a complementary decree to the amnesty law for members of the Indian community who took part in the armed struggle "demonstrates the failure of the warmongering and racist policy carried out against our brothers" by the Sandinist leaders, Rivers said.

Nicaragua's Indian problem will not be resolved by granting a pardon but by clearly defining the terms for the Indians' return, the Misurasata leader, who is planning to go to Nicaragua soon, said. Misurasata is a member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE.

Brooklyn Rivera, who said he is willing to seek an honorable solution to the conflict setting the Atlantic region inhabitants at odds with the Sandinist government, is demanding four conditions for reconciliation and pacification:

1. Official recognition of Misurasata as the sole representative of the Indian communities (another anti-Sandinist movement, Misura, led by Steadman Fagoth, is fighting alongside the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN).

2. Immediate release of political prisoners from the Atlantic area.

3. A government pledge to enter into negotiations with Misurasata on the Indian communities' lands and autonomy.

4. The reestablishment of freedom of the press. Rivera, who is awaiting Managua's reaction to his proposal, will travel to Honduras on Thursday to meet in Tegucigalpa with the members of the "council of elders" [not further identified] before he goes on to the Misquitia camps, near the Nicaraguan border, home of some 20,000 Miskito refugees.

Rivera attempted to visit that area, controlled by Steadman Fagoth's organization, a little under 2 years ago, but Honduran authorities would not let him in. The Honduran Government and Armed Forces now support him.

Misura is an "artificial creation manipulated by a man who does not have the Indian people's genuine support," Rivera said. He indicated that the purpose of his visit is to prove that "there are no divisions" within the Indian community and that he can negotiate effectively with the Sandinist leaders on behalf of all Nicaraguan Indians.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO SUPPORTS CONTADORA

FL291556 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan Ambassador to Mexico Augusto Gomez Villanueva today said here that the intransigence of the Nicaraguan opposition is obstructing the November electoral process.

He also said the Contadora Group -- consisting of Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico -- has the moral authority, conferred by international consensus, as the only alternative for peace in the Central American region.

He added that the importance of the four bilateral Nicaraguan-U.S. meetings is based on the fact that both nations have demonstrated their political willingness to reach a political understanding that would put an end to their differences. He said the Managua-Washington talks are an implicit recognition of Mexico's steadfast foreign policy, which postulates free self-determination of peoples and nonintervention in the affairs of other states.

He concluded by saying that the identification of differences in political matters and arms, which were studied in Panama by the Central American and Contadora Group deputy ministers, made possible progress in pacification and cooperation in the region.

SANDINIST AIR FORCE HELICOPTER CRASHES

PA292142 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Defense Ministry Press Office news release dated 28 August]

[Text] Yesterday at 1640 an MI-8 helicopter crashed into high voltage lines and caught fire in midair as a result of mechanical failure shortly after it took off from the Waswali Abajo military airport, 8 km southeast of Matagalpa.

The technical crew, three members of the Sandinist Air Force, perished in the accident. Further reports will be provided in later bulletins. This unfortunate incident saddens our Sandinist Air Force.

[Signed] Managua, 28 August 1984

Press Office, Defense Ministry

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST MILITARY SERVICE

PA292248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2043 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Managua, 29 Aug (AFP) -- Hundreds of secondary school students demonstrated today in the city of Chinandega, 150 km northwest of Managua, against the Patriotic Military Service, SMP, ending up in a battle with members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, according to residents of this city.

After shouting slogans at one another, many youths were hurt when those in favor of the SMP attacked the students with sticks, rocks, and their fists.

The demonstrators were from several private schools, and they were shouting: "We want food, not arms" and "We want studies, not military service." After they had marched for several blocks the students ran into another group of demonstrators organized by the Sandinist Youth, which brought about the fight.

A radio report from Chinandega said that the clash lasted over an hour and that the police did not intervene. It was not reported if anyone was injured or arrested. The Sandinists are accusing the Social Christian Party, a member of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] of promoting the demonstration, which of course CDN leaders have denied.

ARDE SCORES ANNULMENT OF PARTIES' STATUS

PA290436 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Directorate communique; date, place not given]

[Text] The Directorate of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, in view of the kind of electoral process that the Managua regime is trying to carry out, reports the following to our people and the world's free peoples:

1. The totalitarian Managua government has once again shown its antidemocratic stance when it annulled, in a dictatorial manner, the legal status of the opposition parties that represent the genuine aspirations of the Nicaraguan people. This measure, which is characteristic of communist regimes, confirms our charges that the Managua regime, through the confusing amalgamation of party, state, and Army, has forcefully infringed on our fundamental freedoms. Without those freedoms, free elections cannot be held. Since the beginning of the electoral process, our people have been victims of a number of Somozist-type (?vices) that are already indicating that the elections will be fixed.

2. ARDE believes it advisable to point out the need for the Managua regime to comply with our six minimum conditions to ensure free elections which we expounded in a statement published on 20 February 1984.

Without compliance with these six conditions, the people in political parties and other democratic organizations will become the victims of fraud and death on 4 November 1984.

3. We urge the international community to strongly support Dr Arturo Cruz' patriotic efforts to allow Nicaraguans to participate in genuinely free elections. This is the only way to ensure peace in Nicaragua and, therefore, in Central America. We reiterate that unity with Dr Cruz is a cause for our people because it is historic and final.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, Sandino Revolutionary Front; Jose Davila Membreno, Christian Democratic Solidarity Front [FSDC]; Brooklyn Rivera, Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata]; Companero Donald Castillo Orozco, Solidarity of Christian Workers

DIV GEN MENENDEZ TOMASSEVICH VISITS HUNGARY

FL291750 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Division General Raul Menendez Tomassevich is visiting Hungary. As a part of their activities, the Cuban delegation met on the Island of Csepel with the leaders of the workers brigades. The Hungarian workers gave the Cuban visitors a warm welcome and reiterated sentiments of friendship between the Cuban and Hungarian peoples.

RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO UN ON PUERTO RICO

FL241240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Cuba and Venezuela have presented a joint resolution to the UN Commission on Decolonization reaffirming the right to self-determination and independence of people and the validity of the resolution in the case of Puerto Rico.

The document expresses the hope of Cuba and Venezuela, as well as that of the international community, that Puerto Ricans will be able to exercise their right to self-determination, with the recognition of the sovereignty of the Puerto Rican people and in conditions of complete political equality.

Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations Raul Rao Kouri reiterated to the Commission on Decolonialization Cuba's unshakable solidarity with and support of the Puerto Rican people's struggle to achieve self-determination and independence. Rao Kouri said that Puerto Rico is historically, culturally, and vocationally a Latin American nation, and any attempt to distort this irrefutable truth must fail.

The Cuban diplomat urged all the Latin American members of the Commission on Decolonization to support the Puerto Rican cause on this occasion and in the future because of its close relationship to the dearest aspirations of the Latin American peoples.

At the United Nations, (Carlos Gallisac), secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, released a declaration reaffirming the Latin American character of Puerto Rico. The document describes as a great victory in the Latin Americanization of the Puerto Rican case Cuba and Venezuela's introduction of the proposed resolution that recognizes the Puerto Rican people's right to self-determination and independence.

INTERNS TO WORK IN NICARAGUA, GUINEA-BISSAU, ETHIOPIA

PA300130 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The fourth internationalist contingent of interns, composed of 133 Cuban last-year medical school students, will soon be leaving for Nicaragua, Guinea-Bissau, and Ethiopia. The National Committee of the Union of Young Communists bid them farewell.

Carlos Lage, first secretary of this Cuban organization, said that the group is very happy to have been selected for the important mission of completing their medical school careers by providing internationalist assistance. Lege said that the responsibility of the medical school students has been greatly increased with this assignment, since our country's prestige abroad depends on the attitude of the Cubans.

The youth leader said that other medical students will be going to Cuban rural areas, noting that this is part of the important transformations taking place to make Cuba a world medical power.

COMMENTARY ON CURRENT U.S. ANTI-SOVIET 'HYSTERIA'

PA292012 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Aug 84

["Word Events" commentary]

[Text] Today we will read a commentary that journalist Juan Marrero published in the newspaper GRANMA, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. His commentary follows:

The imperialist crusade's current offensive is aimed at the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Nicaragua. Every day the Yankee leaders and their spokesmen slander and make up stories against those three revolutionary countries with the ostensible purpose of creating enmity between them and the rest of the world, especially between them and the American people. To these three countries they attribute plans to conquer other territories, support terrorism and threaten U.S. security and world peace.

This propaganda crusade reminds us of the initial cold war period almost 40 years ago when the imperialists managed to create a veritable state of warmongering hysteria, anti-Sovietism, and anticommunism throughout the world and especially in the United States. The madness of the cold war era was demonstrated in the case of James Forrestal, at the time no less than chief of the Pentagon. Forrestal became so obsessed with the idea that the Russians would invade the United States that in 1949, when a fire alarm sounded, he jumped from his bed and ran into the streets in his pajamas shouting: The Russians are coming! The Russians are coming!

These lessons of history are not learned by the imperialists who, demonstrating their lack of originality, seek to create a similar hysteria today in order to justify before public opinion their policy of force vis-a-vis socialism and the peoples fighting for their independence, national liberation, and self-determination.

AP has just reported that a film called "Red Dawn" is being shown in the United States this summer. In its first 5 days of showing, the film has grossed $10.5 million. The plot deals with the invasion and occupation of a large part of U.S. territory by Soviet, Nicaraguan, and Cuban soldiers. What is the purpose of showing this absurd film, which ends as the American people's resistance manages to destroy the Soviet, Nicaraguan, and Cuban tanks, planes, and soldiers, thus saving U.S. democracy and freedom? It is unquestionable that this film, which according to AP will be shown abroad later this year, seeks to support the Reagan administration's jingoistic, chauvinistic, and aggressive policy against the socialist and so-called Third World countries.

The fascists and ultrarightists in the United States -- in short, the new warmongers -- are pleased with this film distributed by Metro-Goldwin-Mayer, a company whose board of directors includes Alexander Haig, former secretary of state in the Reagan administration. Haig, who has not changed his warmongering views one bit, has described "Red Dawn" as stimulating. To be sure, it stimulates Reagan's aggressive and irresponsible policy in Central America and the Caribbean; it stimulates the development of the arms race; it stimulates the rejection of negotiations and the peaceful solution of international conflicts; it stimulates belief in Reagan's propaganda that U.S. security is under serious threat; in short, it stimulates warmongering, anti-Soviet, anti-Cuban, and anti-Nicaraguan hysteria. Perhaps these things may lead to our witnessing cases similar to that of Forrestal.

ANDERSON CRITICIZES REAGAN 'IRRATIONALITY'

FL291502 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Former presidential candidate John Anderson has criticized President Ronald Reagan's irrationality in proposing the creation of an antiballistic system to destroy satellites and enemy weapons from space. In an article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, Anderson, who aspired to the U.S. presidency in the 1980 elections, says that the prospect of space war that Reagan opened in his March 1983 speech should be analyzed during the present campaign. He adds that the cosmic war plans of the U.S. President will end in the militarization of space and a greater arms race.

Anderson says that perfecting the antisatellite weapon advocated by Reagan can only be harmful to the verification of the agreements between the USSR and the United States.

U.S., COSTA RICA HOLD SECURITY MEETING

PA290431 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Costa Rica's internal security is a matter of continuing interest to the United States now that Washington is heightening military tension in Central America, the Costa Rican media have confirmed in reports about a meeting held in San Jose by representatives of the two countries.

The daily newspaper LA REPUBLICA has noted that the U.S. ambassador to San Jose and other important U.S. Embassy officials met in the last few hours with Vice President Armando Arauz, coordinator of the Costa Rican Security Council, to review aspects of U.S. cooperation in Costa Rica's defense plans. Political circles feel that this points to a speedy militarization of the country.

The observers feel that the meeting, which was attended by Edward Mark, general coordinator of antiterrorist aid at the U.S. State Department, and the new Costa Rican security and government ministers, is part of a U.S. strategy to turn Costa Rica into a center of operations against Nicaragua.

COMMENTARY ON GUERRILLA MOVEMENT IN GUATEMALA

PA300315 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 29 Aug 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In accordance with its political and military strategy in Central America, the U.S. Government is increasing its military aid to the antipopular regimes in the region, thereby further involving the authorities of those countries in the warmongering economic aid recently given by the White House to the Guatemalan regime falls within this context. It was reported that this aid will be used to move forward counter-insurgency plans that the Guatemalan Army is implementing throughout the country. As a result of this policy, thousands of innocent civilians have been killed, over 500,000 Guatemalans have fled their places of origin, and some 100,000 Guatemalans have gone into exile.

General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, the Guatemalan head of state, recently admitted that the guerrilla movement has expanded throughout the country and has successfully carried out several actions in the last few months. The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG] has stepped up its armed activities in the country's main departments and has inflicted hundreds of casualties on the regime's troops in recent political-military operations.

In the last few weeks the Guatemalan insurgents have managed to repel the Army's largest offensive in the vicinity of Tajumulco Volcano, in San Marcos Department. The dictatorship dispatched to that area some 8,000 troops specialized in counterinsurgency operations with substantial reinforcements from the capital and Retalhuleu, capital of the department of the same name.

The Army has suffered over 100 casualties and lost substantial war material in the URNG's actions around Tajumulco. The URNG has reported in a communique that it has either killed or wounded 535 troops in the last 5 months alone. The same communique added that during the same period the rebels conducted 84 military actions, many of which were large-scale, and suffered 10 casualties.

Following the setback at Tajumulco, the Army launched a new counterinsurgency operation in San Marcos and Quezaltenango Departments, involving 2,000 soldiers who have been joined by several regiments of paramilitary elements as well as treasury and national policemen.

In the political area, the regime has stepped up repression against the workers, peasant, and student movements, which it regards as the guerrillas' main source of logistical support. Recently Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio, archbishop of Guatemala, condemned the repressive forces' brutality, which has brought about the disappearance of over 16,000 Guatemalans it regarded as allies of subversion. A similar number of people has been murdered and scores of families from the rural areas have had to seek refuge in neighboring countries, mainly Mexico. This is the situation the U.S. Government is trying to perpetuate in Guatemala by giving financial resources to its authorities. The Guatemalan people have been struggling against this unjust system for many years.

GUATEMALAN ARMY BOMBS, KILLS 100 IN SAN MARCOS

PA300153 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The Guatemalan Army is carrying out indiscriminate bombings against the peasant population in San Marcos Department, located in the country's southwestern region. A press communique issued in Mexico City by the Guatemalan Commission for Human Rights has revealed that the Guatemalan Air Force and artillery bombed on 7 August the area of San Pablo, San Marcos Department, inflicting 100 casualties -- including many women and children.

The Guatemalan humanitarian organization added that 16 peasants of the village Barrancas de Galvez were murdered and requested the world's solidarity to demand that the military regime respect the lives of the civilian population, which is not engaged in the armed struggle.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE: REAGAN DANGER TO WORLD PEACE

PA290459 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has said that Ronald Reagan's reelection would constitute a serious danger to world peace. A new Reagan term would mean 4 or 5 years of threats, anxiety, difficulties, blackmail, and danger to Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan interior minister said that the incumbent U.S. President is the most ultrarightist president in U.S. history, to the detriment of humankind. He asserted that the Republican candidate is an enemy of ethnic minorities in the United States and the archetype of fascist machismo.

Borge recalled that the counterrevolutionary offensive against Nicaragua, which was to reach its apex on 19 July, was neutralized by the military reaction of the Sandinist Armed Forces.

The Nicaraguan interior minister made these statements before leaving on an extensive tour of Libya, Ethiopia, and Bulgaria.

BORGE SAYS ELECTIONS TO BE DEMOCRATIC

PA300140 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Nicaragua Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has affirmed in Madrid that the upcoming Nicaraguan elections will be democratic. Four political parties have registered. This fact completely refutes charges that there is no electoral race in Nicaragua, Borge said during a technical stopover at Barajas Airport from where he will travel to Libya, Ethiopia, and Bulgaria.

NICARAGUAN CONTRAS CONTINUE TO SUFFER CASUALTIES

PA290435 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Report from PRELA correspondent Luis Cabrera in Managua]

[Text] According to a preliminary Nicaraguan Defense Ministry report, the outcome of the fighting on 15-23 August has been 35 counterrevolutionaries killed, approximately 50 wounded, and 2 captured by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] forces. They also captured two contra collaborators and seized a number of weapons.

On those dates the EPS battled contras in Kurinwas, Valle San Juan, El Triunfo, Las Tejas, [as heard] and (Loma de Faro), located near El Zapote Hill, 25 km east of San Jose de Bocay. A breakdown of the casualties indicates that in the Kurinwas area 11 counterrevolutionaries were killed and a Chinese AK rifle, a G-3 rifle, and an M-60 machine-gun were seized. At Valle San Juan, six counterrevolutionaries were killed. Regretfully, two EPS members were killed and four wounded.

At El Triunfo, three counterrevolutionaries were killed and one was captured. The EPS regrets that one soldier died and three were wounded. In the area of Las Tejas, 12 counterrevolutionaries were killed in an artillery attack. One counterrevolutionary was captured and four contra collaborators were captured. In addition, one FAL rifles, a Chinese AK rifle, and M-19 pistol, an RPG-7, and an M-79 grenade launcher was seized.

It was also reported that four counterrevolutionaries were killed at (Loma Alfaro). A member of the EPS was killed and two were wounded.

According to a special report, Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez has announced that on Sunday, 26 August, at 2130 a bomb placed by counterrevolutionary groups damaged the installations of the radio station Voz del Poder Popular in Puerto Cabezas. Two people were reported wounded. Nevertheless, the station resumed broadcasting a few hours after the counterrevolutionaries placed the bomb.

DEATH IN CONTRA PLANE DOWNING, FIGHTING NOTED

FL291316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] It has been reported from Managua that eight contras, including the former personal pilot of Colonel Anastasio Somoza Porto Carrero, were burned to death when a C-47 military transport plane was shot down in northern Nicaragua. It was also learned that 10 contras were killed in fighting in Jinotega Department, where mercenaries were awaiting a drop of military supplies from the airplane.

The airplane that was shot down was piloted by former National Guard Major Jose Luis Gutierrez Lugo, known as (Llamarada), who was the personal pilot of the son of the last Nicaraguan dictator.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS U.S. SUPPORT FOR 'MERCENARIES'

PA300200 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA has reported that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry will send a note to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz strongly protesting Washington's open participation in logistical and financial support to the mercenaries which attack Nicaragua from abroad. The note will particularly protest the violation of Nicaragua airspace by a CIA airplane which was shot down by Sandinist anti-aircraft batteries last Monday in northern Jinotega Department as it was trying to drop supplies for the counterrevolutionary forces.

Other reports have revealed that the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, inflicted 14 casualties on a contingent of approximately 300 members of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, which was trying to prevent their approach to the area where the C-47 airplane was shot down by the Sandinist anti-aircraft batteries. Eight counterrevolutionaries, including the personal pilot of former Colonel Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, died when the aircraft was shot down. This is the second airplane used by the CIA that has been shot down over Nicaraguan territory while carrying out a mission to drop supplies for the mercenary bands.

SALVADORAN GUERRILLA ACTIONS CAUSE BLACKOUT

PA300151 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Northern San Salvador and a large portion of the country's eastern region are without electricity as a result of sabotage carried out by Salvadoran guerrillas. Military sources have admitted that FMLN units downed power poles in the departments of Usulutan and Morazan and along the Northern Trunk Highway. The Army suffered several casualties in clashes in these departments.

NOTISAL has reported that the regime's troops are maintaining their offensive in the San Pedro And San Vicente hills and that approximately 4,000 soldiers are carrying out antiguerrilla operations in the departments of San Miguel, Morazan, Cabanas, and Chalatenango. During these opeations, the regime indiscriminately bombed the civilian population.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WORKERS DENY ARMY ACCUSATIONS

PA300329 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Dominican leftist political parties and labor unions have denied Armed Forces accusations that they are ready to carry out destabilizing actions when the fuel price increase approved by the government goes into effect.

The Dominican Leftist Front said that the Armed Forces are preparing the ground to unleash drastic repression against the leftist groups and people's organizations, which are going to protest the new fuel price increase.

Meanwhile, the most important labor organizations in the Dominican Republic have issued a communique in which they say that the charges by Lieutenant General Manuel Antonio Cuervo Gomez, Dominican Armed Forces secretary, that they are trying to destabilise the government of President Salvador Jorge Blanco are ridiculous.

FOUR GRENADIAN PARTIES TO FORM COALITION

PA300355 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] According to some news agencies the leaders of four center-right parties, following U.S. instructions, have decided to form a coalition during the elections to be held soon in Grenada, which has been occupied by U.S. military forces since October 1983.

The same sources said that some leaders of the Caribbean countries who supported the U.S. military invasion of Grenada attended the meeting at which the coalition was agreed to.

According to observers, the U.S. Government is using every means to prevent a victory of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement led by Kendrick Radix, who has been the subject of repression approved by the U.S. authorities.

Meanwhile, the United States is speeding up work at the Punta Salinas International Airport, which was under construction with a project for commist expansion. Many local workers have complained about the abusive way they are treated by the U.S. contractors, which is totally different from the affection and comradeship shown by the Cuban workers and technicians.

ANGOLAN OFFICIAL SCORES SOUTH AFRICAN PRESSURE

PA300143 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister (Denuncio de Silva Mora) has denounced the South African regime's plan to force African states into withdrawing their support from the Namibian patriots.

During his visit to Moscow, (De Silva Mora) noted that Angola and the Soviet Union have similar points of view on the situation in southern Africa. The Angolan official said he highly values the aid the Soviet Union is providing for Angolan national security.

After noting the 10th anniversary of the establishment of relations between Angola and the Soviet Union, the Angolan visitor said that these relations have much significance for his government.

REPORT TO CONSTITUENTS MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FL291654 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] During September and October, the People's Government report on accountability to constituents [Rendicion de Cuentas] will take place throughout the country. Next Wednesday, 5 September, the process will begin in which 10,963 delegates from the electoral districts will give accounting for the measures they have taken.

Last April, the people went to the polls in large numbers to elect the best candidates to serve a 2 and 1/2-year term, which will coincide with the 4th term of People's Government local organs. On this occasion active participation of the masses will be necessary in demanding convincing answers, raising problems that affect everyone, and developing initiatives to solve the problems. During the last report to constituents, there was 86.6 percent attendance and 99,588 problems were discussed.

UK TO SEND RADIO EQUIPMENT TO SIX POLICE FORCES

FL291451 Bridgetown CANA in English 0938 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Aug 29, CANA -- Britain is to provide new radio equipment for the police forces in six Eastern Caribbean countries, a statement from the high commission said here. The equipment, valued at 2.1 million dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) will greatly improve communications within and between the islands in the event of national or regional disasters. The countries are Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Kitts-Nevis, and St Lucia.

While the equipment is individually tailored to the needs of each island, all will benefit from new headquarters equipment and installations in rural police stations. In some cases, mobile equipment is also being provided. Ancillary equipment will include antennae and generators. Provisions has also been made for the training of police personnel on the new equipment and a back up supply of spares is being provided. This assistance is part of Britain's long-standing programme of aid to police forces in the region, which includes training and the provision of new vehicles and advisers.

BARBADOS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TO RECONVENE, DISCUSS SALARIES

FL291856 Bridgetown CANA in English 1824 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, Aug 29, CANA -- The Barbados House of Assembly resumes sitting next Tuesday after the annual summer recess, and the government is likely to face opposition protest over its decision to legislate salaries of public servants despite lack of agreement with some trade unions. The meeting, which a government statement said is scheduled to debate a 16-team agenda, is also the first since a controversial July by election to choose a representative for the northern St Peter constituency. One of the 16 items on the order is the legislation of salaries for civil servants, teachers, part time public officers, casual employees, the prime minister's personal staff and other public employees. The pay increase of 20 per cent over two years was accepted by the main civil service union, the National Union of Public Workers (NUPW), but the Barbados Workers Union (BWU) and the two teachers unions wanted further negotiations.

GRENADA

PARTY LEADERS AGREE ON GRADUAL UNIFICATION

FL291152 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Leaders of four political parties in Grenada have agreed to recommend a gradual uniting of their parties into one front. Leaders of the Grenada National Party, the National Democratic Party, the Grenada Democratic Movement, and the Christian Democratic Labor Party reached the accord at a meeting on Union Island in St Vincent and the Grenadines last Sunday.

Mr Herbert Blaize was chosen chairman of the proposed new party. He is a 67-year-old lawyer and former Grenada chief minister and is the leader of the Grenada National Party. If the parties' Executive Committees agree, a joint steering committee will be established to draft a constitution and program for the party.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON FISHERIES, MARITIME BOUNDARIES

FL291848 Bridgetown CANA in English 1821 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Aug 29, CANA -- The National Assembly (parliament) of St. Kitts and Nevis meets for the first time tomorrow since general elections last June returned the coalition government headed by Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds.

The order paper for the sitting says that Agriculture Minister Hugh Heyligar will introduce a new fisheries bill which deals with the management of the islands' fisheries resources.

A new maritime boundaries bill seeks to establish the maritime boundaries of the near year-old independent state at 12 nautical miles.

TRINIDAD AND TOBOGO

CHANGES RECOMMENDED FOR STATE IRON, STEEL COMPANY

FL291922 Bridgetown CANA in English 1816 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Aug 29, CANA -- A government-appointed committee probing this twin-island state's billion dollar iron and steel complex, Iscott (Iron and Steel Company of Trinidad and Tobago) has a recommended a year's closure, staff re-trenchment, and the acquisition of competent management as steps to commercial viability.

The committee, headed by chartered accountant Joseph Esau, was appointed last February to review the financially-troubled plant's expenditure proposals for the year to effect maximum savings "in the shortest possible time."

The Esau committee as it is called, was also mandated to secure a suitable international partner for the state-owned corporation "with emphasis on technical support for the management, marketing, and equity."

The plant began operations in late 1980 in the production of direct reduced iron, steel billets, and wire rods and was seen as a foundation stone in the oil-dependent state's heavy industry diversification programme being developed at the Point Lisas estate, some 35 miles south of here.

Prime Minister George Chambers last year revealed that the highly criticised project was established at a cost of 1040 million dollars (1 TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) He said Iscott's losses for the fiscal year ended July 1982 totalled 262 million dollars while losses for the eleven months up to June last year were 220 million dollars.

The committee estimated that the shutdown for one year involving retrenchment of all but 70 out of the plant's 1000-plus employees, working capital, and contingency would cost 28.2 million dollars.

When this is added to debt service commitments and withholding tax payable, the committee estimated the total funding requirement for the shut-down and re-start period to be 139.2 million dollars.